

A wide-angle photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California. The bridge's iconic orange-red towers and suspension cables are prominent against a clear blue sky with light clouds. The bridge spans the Golden Gate Strait, with the San Francisco city skyline visible in the distance across the water.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Volume 04





LÍNGUA

INGLESA Volume 04

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Adjectives and Indefinite
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Sumário - Língua Inglesa

2 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

13 A Quantitative Adjectives and Indefinite Pronouns

QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES A) Em orações afirmativas (no sentido de “qualquer”).

AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS – *Eat **any** fruit you want.*

– *You can do **anything** you need here.*

Use **some** in positive sentences: – ***Anybody** is able to do this exercise.*

*I'm going to buy **some** eggs.*

B) Em orações interrogativas (no sentido de “algum”).

*There is **some** ice in the ice box.*

– *Have you got **any** questions?*

*They made **some** mistakes.*

– *Did you say **anything**?*

*She said **something**.*

– *Did **anyone** call me today?*

*I saw **somebody** (or **someone**).*

C) Em orações negativas (no sentido de “nenhum”).

Use **any** in negative sentences:

– *I don't want **any** help from you.*

*I'm not going to buy **any** eggs.*

*There isn't **any** ice in the ice box. – Lucy didn't dance with **anybody** yesterday.*

*They didn't make **any** mistakes. – They haven't gone **anywhere** recently.*

*She didn't say **anything**. **No** (nenhum) e derivados são usados:*

*I didn't see **anybody** (or **anyone**).*

Some (algum, alguns, alguma, algumas) e derivados
nowhere no / nothing nobody / no one /

são usados:

A) Em orações com sentido negativo, mas com o

some / something somebody / someone / verbo na afirmativa, pois a negação está no próprio somewhere
quantitative adjective ou *indefinite pronoun*.

A) Em orações afirmativas. – *She has **no** money with her at the moment.*

– He has **something** to give you. – **Nobody** knows where Joan is now.

– I need to go **somewhere** tonight. – My colleagues have **nowhere** to go this weekend.

B) Em orações interrogativas quando se espera uma **Every** (cada, todo) e derivados são usados tanto em

resposta afirmativa ou em orações que indiquem uma orações afirmativas como em negativas e em interrogativas.

sugestão, oferecimento ou pedido.

– *Would you like **some** help?* everybody / everyone / every / everything everywhere – *Would you like **somebody** to help you?*

– *I looked for you **everywhere** last week.*

Any (qualquer, algum, nenhum) e derivados são usados:

– *Unfortunately, I didn't buy **everything** I needed last*

any / anything anybody / anyone / *month.*

anywhere

– Did **everybody** have fun on his vacation?

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OBSERVAÇÃO PROPOSED EXERCISES

Quando os *indefinite pronouns* são o sujeito em orações afirmativas, são seguidos de verbo na 3ª pessoa do singular. **01.** (UNESP) _____ said she is right.

Exemplos: A) Somebody

– *Everybody* B) Anybody **is** happy today.

– *Nobody* C) Anyone **knows** where you are.

D)
Something

None significa “nenhum” Não confundir com **no one** (ninguém). None equivale a **no** + **substantivo**.

Compare E) Anything estas duas respostas:

02. (FCMSC-SP) “Nurse, is there any message for me?”

– “*Do you have any money?*”

“No, doctor, _____.”

– “*No, I have no money.*”

A)
something

– “*No, I have **none**.*”

B)
anything

CHECK IT OUT C) anyone C

D) no one

“**Everybody**”, que significa “todo mundo”,
em português, foi o primeiro *single* da carreira E) none de
Madonna. Escrita pela própria cantora, a

Na parada geral da *Billboard*, o *single* chegou ao A) There is nothing really like that. 107° lugar.

B) There aren't many things really like that.

wikipedia.org

C) There aren't no things really like that.

CONSOLIDATION D) There is anything hardly really like that. E) There are a few things really like that.

01. PREENCHA as lacunas das frases a seguir: **04.** (UFBA) He doesn't prefer to add ____ to his life.

I. There can be success without training. A) something

II. The success has been characterized by strategies. B) anything

III. There isn't possibility that we may C) nothing

eliminate practice. D) somebody

02. E) everybody **PREENCHA** corretamente todas as lacunas das frases

a seguir. **05.** (Milton Campos-MG) Prejudice is _____ nasty. I. There is _____ at the kitchen. Can you ask I see _____ point keeping _____. _____

the maid to see who it is?

should
avoid it.

II. I lost my car keys _____ in this room. A) something - no - no one - Somebody

Can you help me find it?

B) everything - any - some - Everybody

III. I'm sorry but we can't help you. There is _____

C) nothing - some - none - Someone

we can do to help you.

D) anything - any - any - Body

03. E) something - no - any - Everybody **ESCOLHA** outra maneira de dizer "There isn't anything

like friendship". **06.** (FCC-BA) The room is empty. There is _____ in it. _____

A)
anybody

04. (FUVEST-SP) **REESCREVA** completando com *some, any, B)* somebody

someone ou *anyone* C) nobody

Call _____ day you like. There's always D) anything
_____ in to receive visitors. E) something

4 Coleção Estudo

Quantitative Adjectives and Indefinite Pronouns

07. (PUC-SP) You must lose _____ time in adjusting **TEXT I**
yourself to your new powers.

A) not UFTM-MG–2006 B) nor

C) no

Treatments: Acupuncture Fares

D) none

Well in Headache Experiment

E) any

08. (UFSCar-SP) I cannot teach _____ more classes A new study, using what the researchers said was an

this week. unusually large number of volunteers, has found evidence

A) some

that acupuncture may alleviate tension headaches.

B) any

The findings appear in the online version of the journal

C) no

British Medical Journal. “Acupuncture is widely used

D) none

E) one for the treatment of tension-type headaches, but its

effectiveness is controversial,” wrote the researchers

09. (ESBI-MG) “Who are you going to vote for in the next from several German universities. election? _____, I don’t believe in _____ of

the candidates.” To test how well it actually works, the researchers

- A) Some - any sought out volunteers who reported having had tension
- B) Nothing - some headaches for at least eight days a month in the previous
- C) Somebody - any three months. They were divided into three groups.
- D) Nobody - any

One received a traditional form of acupuncture.

- E) Neither - some

A second was given light needling away from the classic

10. (OSEC-SP) “Did you see anybody in the garden acupuncture points, the intention being to simulate **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

yesterday?” acupuncture. Members of the third group were told that

“No, I saw _____ there.” they were on a waiting list and given no treatment. A) anyone

Doctors trained in acupuncture gave the treatments,

- B) anybody

consisting of twelve 30-minute sessions over 8 weeks

- C) somebody

- D) nobody at 28 clinics in Germany. Afterward, a review of the

- E) someone results for 270 patients found that those who received

traditional acupuncture reported about seven fewer days

11. (Mackenzie-SP) Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**. with headaches in the month after treatment than in the

- A) There are no matches left. We must buy some more.

month before.

B) There aren't any matches left. We must to buy any

more. The improvement, the researchers said, was "clearly

C) There aren't no matches left. We must buy any more. clinically relevant." But the finding was complicated by

D) There is not any matches left. We must to buy some the fact that those patients given what had been intended

more. to be simulated acupuncture improved almost as much.

E) There aren't not any matches left. We must buy some The needling may still have provided benefit by altering

more.

circulation, for example, or generating neurophysiological

12. (UFSCar-SP) They _____ dictionaries. and neurochemical responses. Or, the researchers said,

A) haven't much acupuncture and minimal acupuncture may be associated

B) have no any with "particularly potent placebo effects." C) haven't some

D) have no some NAGOURNEY, Eric. *The New York Times*, Aug. 16, 2005.

E) haven't any Available at: .

Editora Bernoulli **5 Frente A Módulo 13**

01. The volunteers who participated in the research **TEXT II**

A) went to 30 acupuncture sessions

to relieve tension UNESP–2010

headache.

B) were separated into three groups and only one group

was treated traditionally. **Hey Jet Fans; Don't Count**

C) reported an improvement in headache and associated **Your Chickens Just Yet!**

it to placebo effects. This has been quite the off-season for us Jets fans.

D) were included in a waiting list and then treated in After a heart breaking end to the 2008 season, we have

three groups. seen our team make for some seemingly huge strides.

E) were treated at 28 clinics and those who received Eric Mangini has moved on to Cleveland... gas can and

traditional treatment went to Germany.

matches in hand. Rex 'Son of Buddy' Ryan has stepped

02. The review of the results demonstrated that Scott and Jim Leonhard with him. into the head coaching role, bringing defensive stars Bart

A) those who had undergone traditional treatment These additions immediately put the Jets defense

showed a relevant improvement. back on the radar. More importantly, he brought a bit of

B) the doctors were well trained in acupuncture swagger and a bit of a chip on his shoulder. Something

procedures. this team has been sorely lacking for way too long.

C) the 270 patients who had received a light needling Sports are as much about ego and attitude as they

away from classic points improved as well. are about physical skills and attributes. The monotone

D) there was no significant difference among the three stylings of Eric Mangini did nothing to impress or inspire

groups treated. players, media or fans.

E) the sessions were not long enough for the simulated Things certainly seem to be looking up for this team

acupuncture sessions.

and its fans. Or are they?

03. Despite all outward appearances, this is a team that

The last paragraph of the text – *The needling may still*

is still only one bad break away from disaster. Several

have provided benefit by altering circulation, for example, key positions are still floating in limbo. or generating neurophysiological and neurochemical The Jets are way too thin at way too many positions to

responses. Or, the researchers said, acupuncture and truly be successful. Both the defensive and offensive lines,

minimal acupuncture may be associated with “particularly parts of the secondary and, of course, the tight ends are

potent placebo effects.” – means that so thin that one injury could sink the entire boat.

A) acupuncture is responsible for the cure of tension Despite all appearances, I’m actually extremely

headache. optimistic about the coming season. There are a lot of

B) there is no evidence for alternative treatments. good things happening with this team too. Unfortunately,

C) acupuncture is useless as treatment even if it is widely there are also a lot of questions.

used. Available at:

D) although acupuncture may help to alleviate tension
com/2009/5/16/877030>. (Adapted).

headache, its effectiveness is controversial.

E) doctors trained in traditional acupuncture

procedures **01.** O título do texto contém parte de um provérbio
em inglês,

were crucial to achieve positive results. provérbio este conhecido
também no Brasil. Pelo conteúdo

do texto, pode-se inferir que o provérbio foi utilizado no

04. In the sentence of the third paragraph – *Afterward, a* título
porque

review of the results for 270 patients found that those who A) no futebol,
não se pode utilizar cálculos matemáticos

received traditional acupuncture reported about seven para prever o
resultado de uma partida.

fewer days with headaches in the month after treatment B) o novo goleiro
do time certamente não vai “engolir

than in the month before. – the word **afterward** indicates frangos”.

A) time sequence. C) a configuração de um time de futebol não
garante

que o time vai ser vencedor.

B) alternative.

D) um time de futebol não pode contar com jogadores

C) controversy.

que
sejam
fracos.

D) agreement.

E) o número de gols que o time fará depende da atitude

E) result. positiva de seus jogadores.

6 Coleção Estudo

Quantitative Adjectives and Indefinite Pronouns

02. A função de Eric Mangini no time *Jets* era de 2 The shift has left many once celebrated climate

A) jogador atacante. researchers feeling like the used-car salesmen of the D) fisioterapeuta.

science world. In Britain, one leading scientist told an

B) jogador da defesa. E) técnico.

interviewer he is taking anti-anxiety pills and considered

C) jogador da reserva.

suicide following the leak of thousands of IPCC-related

03. e-mails and documents suggesting that researchers

No contexto do artigo, a expressão *sink the entire boat*,

cherry-picked data and suppressed rival studies to play

no penúltimo parágrafo, é utilizada para enfatizar as

up global warming. In the U.S., another researcher is

informações apresentadas no parágrafo sobre a under investigation for allegedly using exaggerated

A) impossibilidade de o time vencer. climate data to obtain public funds. In an open letter

B) pequena possibilidade de o time vencer. published in the May issue of *Science* magazine,

C) fragilidade do time. 255 American climate researchers decry “political

D) possibilidade de o time vencer. assaults” on their work by “deniers” and followers of

E) aparência física dos jogadores. “dogma” and “special interests.”

3 This is no dispute between objective scientists

04. Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**. and crazed flat-earthers. The lines cut through

A) O time de futebol americano *Jets* saiu-se bem na the profession itself. Very few scientists dispute a

temporada de 2008. link between man-made CO₂ and global warming.

B) Bart Scott e Jim Leonhard não são considerados bons Where it gets fuzzy is the extent and time frame of

jogadores. the effect. One crucial point of contention is climate

C) O autor do texto considera que o time certamente “sensitivity” – the mathematical formula that translates

será vencedor. changes in CO₂ production to changes in temperature.

D) Ainda não se sabe quais jogadores assumirão posições In addition, scientists are not sure how to explain a

importantes no time. slowdown in the rise of global temperatures that began

E) O time de futebol americano *Jets* reúne todas as about a decade ago.

chances de vencer na próxima temporada. 4 The backlash against climate science is also

about the way in which leading scientists allied **LÍNGUA**
INGLESA

05. Utilizou-se a oração *there are also a lot of questions* no themselves with politicians and activists to promote

final do texto porque their cause. Some of the IPCC's most-quoted data

A) há problemas no time *Jets* que precisam ser and recommendations were taken straight out of

solucionados. unchecked activist brochures, newspaper articles,

B) não se sabe se o time jogará na próxima temporada. and corporate reports – including claims of plummeting

C) os jogadores do time *Jets* não estão em boas crop yields in Africa and the rising costs of warming-

condições físicas. related natural disasters, both of which have been
refuted

D) os torcedores não veem o time com bons olhos. by academic studies. E) os torcedores questionam a configuração atual do

THEIL, Stefan. Uncertain Science. *Newsweek*, June 7, 2010.

time.

TEXT III 01. The first sentence of the article **MOST** likely mentions

“economic worries,” “another freezing winter,” and “the

FGV-SP-2011 cascade of scandals” in order to A) explain
some of the factors that have made
global-warming research so imprecise.

Uncertain Science

B) list some possible reasons for the public's decreasing

1 Blame economic worries, another freezing winter, or the

preoccupation with global warming.

cascade of scandals emerging from the world's leading

climate-research body, the Intergovernmental Panel on C) expose some potential flaws in the arguments of

Climate Change (IPCC). But concern over global warming those who do not consider global warming a serious

has cooled down dramatically. In über-green Germany, problem. only 42 percent of citizens worry about global warming D) offer an alternative theory about why global warming

now, down from 62 percent in 2006. In Britain, just 26 has become such a serious problem in the last thirty

percent believe climate change is man-made, down from years. 41 percent as recently as November 2009. And Americans E) justify the defensive attitude that many global-warming

rank global warming dead last in a list of 21 problems that specialists have adopted in reaction to the growing

concern them, according to a January Pew poll. resistance to their research findings.

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02. The Pew poll mentioned in paragraph 1 **MOST** likely **05.** In paragraph 3, the sentence “The lines cut through the

supports which of the following statements? profession itself” **MOST** likely means approximately the

A) The percentage of people in Germany and Britain who same as which of the following?

are worried about global warming is higher than that A) The global-warming controversy essentially puts the

in the United States. scientific community on one side and the

public on

B) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change the other.

(IPCC) is now distrusted by a majority of the people

in Germany, Britain, and the United States. B) The connection between man-made CO₂ and global

warming is the only thing on which scientists are in

C) Among the citizens of industrialized countries, agreement.

Germans are still the most concerned about global

warming. C) Even members of the scientific community are unable

to agree on certain important issues related to global

D) Americans believe that at least 20 things are a greater

warming.

cause for worry than global warming is.

E) In comparison with the inhabitants of countries around D) Many scientists now refuse to believe that climate

the world, Americans are probably the least concerned “sensitivity” is related to CO emissions. 2 about global warming.

E) The global-warming controversy has evenly divided

the scientific community, with each side accusing the

03. The “shift” mentioned in the first sentence of paragraph 2 other of dishonesty and conflict of interest.

MOST likely refers to the

A) change in public opinion from a strong

preoccupation **06.** According to the information in the article, which of the

with global warming to a significantly lesser following questions **MOST** likely is no longer relevant?

preoccupation.

A) Just how much of a problem is global warming?

B) public's refusal to believe that the global-warming

process has slowed down during approximately the B) When can we expect the consequences of global

last 10 years. warming to start becoming disastrous?

C) discovery that several important climate researchers C) How do we calculate accurately the effect that greater

may have manipulated data to make global warming or lesser amounts of man-made CO will have on 2 look more serious than it really is. temperature?

D) humiliation that many members of the scientific D) Why has the world warmed at a slower rate for

community have recently suffered because of their approximately the last 10 years? global-warming research.

E) Why is African agriculture suddenly producing much

E) public contempt now being directed at many of the

less
food?

world's most important climate researchers.

04. 07. According to the information in the article, the IPCC Which of the following probably **BEST** expresses the

controversy related to the IPCC? A) released thousands of e-mails and documents in an

A) IPCC researchers refused to consult other organizations attempt to destroy the arguments of rival scientists.

and institutions before publishing their conclusions

B) made fraudulent claims about the seriousness of

about the seriousness of global warming.

global warming in order to receive research money

B) IPCC researchers allegedly used unethical methods to from the governments of several countries.

make global warming appear more problematic than

it may really be. C) sent a letter signed by 255 of its scientists to protest

what it considered unfair and unsupported criticisms

C) A handful of IPCC researchers misappropriated public

of its
research.

funds for their own personal use.

D) presented to the public information that had come

D) IPCC researchers suppressed global-warming

from non-IPCC sources and that had never been

information in order to avoid damaging the reputations

of certain large corporations. verified.

E) The IPCC convinced the public that global warming E) worked secretly with certain academic institutions

was a man-made phenomenon rather than a in order to refute some serious criticisms of global

natural one. warming.

8 Coleção Estudo

Quantitative Adjectives and Indefinite Pronouns

ENEM EXERCISES 02. The Ecuadorian plan will be implanted gradually. In its first phase, it

Texto para as questões A) will consider 48 scientists to come to Ecuador for up **01 e 02**

to a year to teach universities.

Ecuador opens its doors to senior scientists B) will invite 30 scientists living abroad to return to

Ecuador.

Ecuador to become “the retirement destination

C) will be spending an estimated cost of US\$735,000 to *of brilliant minds”* the government.

[MONTEVIDEO] Ecuador’s president Rafael Correa D) will be backed by a further US\$981,000 sum of

has announced a US\$1.7 million plan to attract senior government funding. Ecuadorian scientists living abroad and senior scientists

E) will attract foreign senior scientists from the developed from the developed world – whether active or retired –

world.

to come and work in Ecuador.

Under the “Prometheus Old
Wiseman” plan, announced
HAVING FUN last week (7 August), 48 scientists will be
invited to

come to Ecuador for up to a year to teach universities, Human Body

or collaborate in research centres or state-owned

companies.

Initially the aim is for 30 Ecuadorian scientists living **01. COMPLETE**
the arrows with the words on the table.

abroad to return home to teach, at an estimated cost of

US\$735,000 to the government, who will pay the airfares Eye Brain
Nose for the scientists and their families, and living costs. Mouth Neck
Chest Under the second part of the programme, backed by a Ear Head
Shoulder further US\$981,000 sum of government funding, around
Kidney Small Intestine Diaphragm

18 foreign scientists will be invited to Ecuador. Pancreas Esophagus Heart

LÍNGUA INGLESA

“According to a 2009 survey,
only 29 per cent of the Lung Large Intestine Anus

universities in Ecuador have a research programme,” Stomach Arm
Liver Manuel Baldeón, head of the National Secretariat for

Science and Technology (Senacyt) told *SciDev.Net*.

Baldeón said that Prometheus aimed to turn

Ecuador into a haven for top scientists from around

the world and that the government is ready to provide

“all that is necessary” to lead the country into becoming

“the retirement destination of brilliant minds”.

HIRSCHFELD, Daniela. Available at:

[en/news/ecuador-opens-its-doors-to-senior-scientists.html](#) > .

Accessed: Aug. 16th, 2010. (Adapted).

01. According to the text, the Ecuadorian government has

decided to make investments to develop the country's universities,
which still need to broaden their research

programs. The “Prometheus Old Wiseman” plan was

elaborated in order to make these changes possible

through

A) forging the scientists to teach only at Ecuador's

universities.

- B) introducing the plan to the scientists.
- C) being invited by the scientists to work in Ecuador.
- D) calling in older scientists to live and work in Ecuador.
- E) promising to deepen into an Ecuador's research.

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GLOSSARY ● Text II

Colleague = colega de sala,
colega de trabalho

- 01. C Recently = recentemente
- 02. E Unfortunately = infelizmente
- 03. C Vacation = férias

04. D

05. A

Text III

01. B

02. D

03. A

04. B

05. C

SXC 06. E

07. D

ANSWER KEY Enem Exercises

Consolidation 01. D

02. B

01. I. no **Having Fun**

II. some

III. any 01.

02. I. someone / somebody **Brain**

II. somewhere

Head

III. nothing **Eye**

Nose Ear

03. There is nothing like friendship. Mouth 04. any – someone
Neck

Esophagus

Proposed Exercises

Shoulder Heart

01. A 07. C

02. E 08. B Chest 03. A 09. D Lung Arm d

04. B 10. D

05. E 11. A Diaphragm

06. C Stomach 12. E Liver

Text I Large intestine Small intestine Kidney
Pancreas

01. B

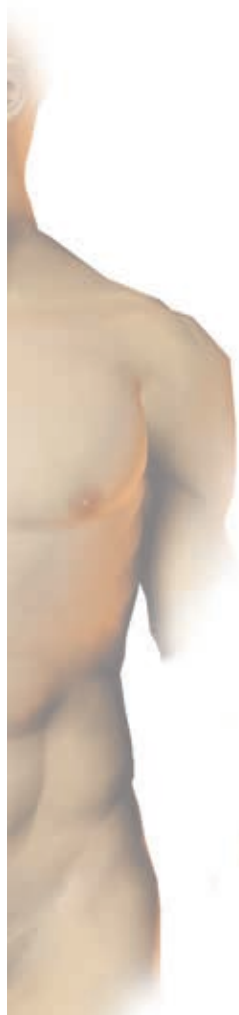
02. A

03. D

04. A Anus

10 Coleção Estudo







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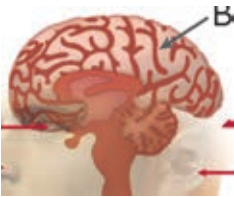
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LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

14 A Degrees of Comparison

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES

Main structure

Adjective Comparative v Superlative

bom good better (than) (the) best

mau bad worse (than) (the) worst

muito much more (than) (the) most

muitos many more (than) (the) most

pouco little less (than) (the) least

longe far farther / further (than) (the) farthest / furthest

velho old older / elder (than) (the) oldest / eldest

perto near nearer (than) (the) nearest

tarde late later (than) (the) latest

último last laster (than) (the) last

feliz happy happier (than) (the) happiest

tímido shy shyer (than) (the) shyest

grande big bigger (than) (the) biggest

animado exciting (more) exciting (than) (the most) exciting

inteligente intelligent (more) intelligent (than) (the most)
intelligent

fantástico fantastic (more) fantastic (than) (the most) fantastic

incrível incredible (more) incredible (than) (the most) incredible

notável outstanding (more) outstanding (than) (the most)
outstanding

Os graus comparativo e superlativo de adjetivos e –
*Doug is very sick today. He's **worse than** yesterday.*

advérbios em inglês seguem certas regras comuns, isto
é, (*bad*)

as regras se aplicam tanto para os adjetivos quanto
para

– *Susan plays the piano **better than** Lucy. (well)*

os advérbios.

Grau comparativo de superioridade

Good é adjetivo / **well** é advérbio.

A) • Quando o adjetivo terminar em **-y**, substitui-se o **y**
Adjativos e advérbios de 1 ou 2 sílabas:

por **i** e acrescenta-se **-er**.

Exemplos:

Adj + **-er** + **than**



– **sexy** - **sexier**

Exemplos: – **lively** - **livelier**

– Tokyo is **larger than** Mexico City. (**large**) – rainy -
rainier

– A plane is **faster than** a helicopter. (**fast**) – easy -
easier

– SXC She is a **better** student **than** her brother. (**good**) –

happy - happier

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B) Adjetivos e advérbios de 3 ou mais sílabas:

Exemplos:

– They are **the worst** players we have. (bad)

More + adj + than

– You are **the best** students I have. (good)

Exemplos:

– **ATENÇÃO!** He is **more intelligent than** her.
(intelligent)

– This woman is **more interesting than** that one. Tanto para o comparativo quanto para o superlativo, quando

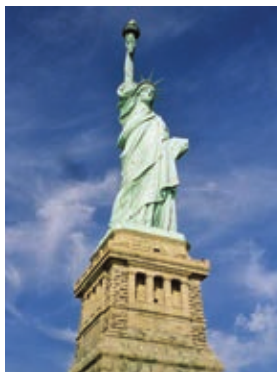
(interesting) o adjetivo terminar com consoante precedida de vogal, ela

– These exercises are **more difficult than** the previous é dobrada ao se passar o adjetivo para o comparativo ou

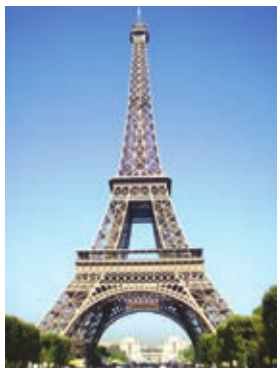
ones. (difficult) superlativo. É o caso de big - bigger - biggest.

– English is **more important than** French. (important)

Essa regra é também conhecida por consoante-vogal-



consoante.



Exemplos:

magro, fino thin thinner (than) (the) thinnest

SXC SXC

X Adjective Comparative Superlative

quente (the) hottest hot hotter (than)

Grau superlativo de superioridade B)

Adjetivos e advérbios de 3 ou mais sílabas:

The + most + adj

A) Adjetivos e advérbios de 1 ou 2 sílabas:

--

Exemplos:

The + adj + -est

- You have ***the most wonderful*** view of the city from here.
(wonderful)

Exemplos:

- It is ***the most peaceful*** place I know. (peaceful)
- São Paulo is ***the biggest*** city in South America. (big)
- Matrix is ***the most exciting*** film I've ever seen.
- The Empire State Building is ***the tallest*** building (exciting)
in NY. (tall)

Exceções



- Adjetivos com duas sílabas terminados em **-le**, **-ow**, **-er** e **y** admitem as duas formas:

Adjective Comparative Superlative

simples simple simpler (than) / (the) simplest /

(more) simple (than) (the most) simple

Commons estreito narrow narrower (than) / (the) narrowest /

(more) narrow (than) (the most) narrow

inteli- clever cleverer (than) / (the) cleverest / gente (more) clever
(than) (the most) clever

Maria Ly / Creative

- Mantemos a troca de *y* por *i* também para o •
- Quando o adjetivo terminar em **-e**, acrescenta-se superlativo. apenas **-r**, para o grau comparativo, ou **-st**, para o

Exemplo: superlativo.

– *She is **the sexiest** girl here. (sexy)*

Adjective Comparative Superlative

O superlativo para GOOD e WELL é **BEST**. grande large larger
(than) (the) largest



O superlativo para BAD é **WORST**. largo wide wider (than) (the) widest



12 Coleção Estudo

Degrees of Comparison

- Quando o adjetivo monossilábico terminar em **-y C)**
(*the more + clause + the more + clause*)

precedido de consoante, troca-se o y por i e

Exemplo:

acrescenta-se *-er* ou *-est*, como acontece com

dissilábicos: – ***The more** I meet people, **the more** I like my dog.*

D) (*the more + adjective + the + adjective + -er*)

Adjective Comparative Superlative

seco **Exemplo:** dry drier (than) (the) driest

sujo dirty dirtier (than) (the) dirtiest – ***The more efficient he is, the richer he becomes.***

Mas *shy* (tímido) é diferente:

CHECK IT OUT C

Adjective Comparative Superlative

“The more, the merrier” é um famoso

tímido shy shyer (than) (the) shyest

ditado que, em português, quer dizer “quanto

- Adjetivos de duas sílabas, com outras terminações, mais, melhor”. O adjetivo ***merry***, assim como recebem ***more than*** ou ***the most***. em *Merry Christmas*, quer dizer “feliz” ou

É o caso de *famous, jealous, honest, modest, modern*, “alegre”.

nervous, rural.

Exemplo:

– *He is more famous than Alice at school.*

CONSOLIDATION

Comparative

Comparative of Equality / Comparative of

Inequality 01. REESCREVA colocando as palavras indicadas no grau Para expressar equivalência quanto a uma certa

qualidade, adequado.

usa-se:

- A) He's far (smart) than you think. *as* + adjetivo + *as*

(positivo): **LÍNGUA INGLESA** –

_____ *She is **as beautiful as** Luiza Brunet.*

- *not so* + adjetivo + *as* (negativo): B) Jane was (beautiful) girl at the party.

– ... *but she is **not so clever as** Bruna.*

_____ **Comparative of Inferiority and Superlative of**

Inferiority

A) 02. COMPLETE the following sentences by supplying the Para o comparativo de inferioridade:

comparative (of superiority) form of the adverbs and

Less + adj + than adjectives in parentheses.

Exemplos:

A) Kate is _____ her sister. (fat)

– *Mark is **less tall than** John.*

B) Time seems to pass _____ when we are

– *Peter is **less intelligent than** Mary.*

young. (slow)

B) Para o superlativo de inferioridade:

C) That tree is _____ this one. (big)

The least + adj

D) This pencil is _____ that pen. (expensive)

Exemplo:

Exemplo: G) Peter is _____ Paul. (clever)

– ***The hotter, the better.*** H) Helen is _____ my sister.
(pretty) **B) (*the + adjective + -er + the more + adjective*)**

I) She speaks English _____ he. (good)

Exemplo:

J) This car is _____ that one. (bad)

– ***The older he is, the more intelligent he becomes.***

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03. (UFMG / 2ª etapa) **COMPLETE** the sentences with the **07.**
(VUNESP) He is _____ boy in town.

appropriate words. (The first one is done for you as an A) so rich D)
richest example.)

B) richer E) richest than

A) Oranges are __richer__ in vitamin C than apples.

C) the
richest

B) The Sahara is the _____ desert in the world.

C) Pelé is the _____ soccer player in the world.

08. (PUC-Campinas-SP) The first lesson in the book was D) A
feather is _____ than a bar of iron. certainly _____ than the others;
but it was not

E) Fortaleza is _____ to the Equator than _____ in the book.

Salvador. A) easier - the best D) easy - good

F) An atom is the _____ unit of an element. B) easy - the better

E) easiest - the better G) The weather in Canada is generally _____

C) easiest - the best

than in Mexico.

H) The giraffe has the _____ neck of all **09.** (Milton Campos-
MG) The scores aren't very good but I

mammals. guess it could be even _____.

I) Mount Everest is the world's _____ mountain. A) best D) worst

J) Gold is _____ than silver. B) worse E) badly

C)
worsen

PROPOSED EXERCISES 10. (Milton Campos-MG) Revolutionary marxism has imploded

in Russia _____ the world could expect.

01. (Milton Campos-MG) It's said _____ one studies B) so quickly as
A) the quickest of

_____ he earns. Is it true?

C) more
quickly
than

A) better / less D) the more / the less

D) much
quickly
than

B) more / little E) the more / the least

E) less
quickly as

C) the most / the least

02. 11. (FCC-BA) Landers feels much _____ today. (Milton Campos-MG) It's the most embarrassing thing

that's ever happened to me. The underlined phrase in A) good D)
worse the previous sentence can be replaced by the following B) best
E) worst alternatives, **EXCEPT**

C) bad

A) the unusual.

B) the funniest. 12. (PUC Minas) This summer is _____ last summer.

C) the most shocking. A) hotter than D) hottest D) the best. B) hottest than E) the hotter E) the most shameful. C) the hottest

03. (UFV-MG) Select the **CORRECT** word or words to complete **13.** (FGV-SP) Choose the **RIGHT** statement.

this sentence: "A cat can jump _____ a rabbit." A) She is the prettiest than her sister. A) high as D) more high than B) She is much more prettiest.

B) higher than E) as high than C) She is prettier than Vera. C) highest D) *Jornal do Brasil* is best than *O Globo*.

04. E) Passat is the most fast car. (UFMS) England is geographically _____ Scotland.

A) large than C) large as E) largest 14. (PUC Minas) What remains to do is _____ than what B) the largest D) larger than has been done.

A) the
most
important

05. B) the more important (UFScar-SP) His wife is _____ than his sister.

C) most
important

A) prettier C) prettiest E) the prettiest

D) not so
important

B) very pretty D) pretty

E) more
important

06. (CESCEM-SP) No one was _____ than John when he

heard a lie. **15.** (UFES) They killed _____ of all animals in the forest.

A) the more stronger D) stronger

A) angrier D) most angry

B) the stronger E) the strongest

B) so angry E) angry

C) angriest C) strongest

14 Coleção Estudo

Degrees of Comparison

16. (UFMG) _____ you study _____ you will be. “Our research indicates prosperity is linked with

A) The more / the best happiness. It does contribute,” he says, “but it is not the D) The most / the better

most important factor.”

B) The most / the best E) More / best

“Personal freedom is even more important, and it’s

C) The more / the better freedom in all kinds of ways. Political freedom, like with

democracy and freedom of choice.”

17. (PUC Minas) Peter works _____ the butcher. **A happier world**

A) as hard D) the harder The world is becoming a happier place overall, according

B) harder than to the survey, which has been conducted since 1981. E) the hardest

Dr. Inglehart says that gender equality is also an

C) the hard

indicator of happiness, as is rising social tolerance. He

18. says that both of these things have risen dramatically

(UFU-MG) Check the **RIGHT** alternative.

in recent years.

A) John is better than Mary but worse than I. The world's wealthiest nation, the United States, was

B) John is more better than Mary but worse than I. found to be the world's 16th happiest country, behind C) John is better than Mary but more worse than I. Switzerland, Canada and Sweden.

D) John is best than Mary but worst than I. The study also found that the countries at the bottom

of the list all struggle with widespread poverty or

E) John is the best than Mary but worst than I.

authoritarian governments.

19. Zimbabwe, which is gripped by hyperinflation and

(UEMG-2010) In the sentence "Record sales consistently

has recently seen a controversial presidential election orbited, culminating in the biggest-selling album of all

marred by violence, was found to be the least happy time, *Thriller* in 1982," *the biggest* is

nation amongst the countries covered by the survey.

A) a comparative. C) an adverb.

B) a superlative. D) none of the above. depth/7487143.stm. Accessed: Sept. 04, 2008. Available at: http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/in_

20. (IME-RJ-2011) A different and somewhat ____ approach **01.**
Choose the alternative that completes the following

than changing all the rules may work
when a product fails statement.

LÍNGUA INGLESA to comply but still satisfies the
purpose of the regulations. One of the reasons that make the _____
people

In these cases, minor adjustments may save a lot of the the happiest in
the world is their _____. work done before. A) American –
authoritarian government A) fast C) as fast as E) not fast B) Danish –
economic prosperity

B) C) Canadian – social importance faster D) fasting

D) Puerto Rican – cultural level

TEXT I 02. The ranking of the U.S.A. in the results of the
survey

indicates
that

A) the U.S.A. are a happier country than Sweden is.

UFOP-MG-2009 B) Canada is not as happy as the

United States are. C) economic wealth alone does not determine happiness.

D) freedom of speech is the only guarantee of happiness.

Denmark “world’s happiest nation” 03. The **CORRECT** statement is:

Denmark is the happiest country in the world, according to A) Over a hundred different countries participated in this

to the latest World Values Survey published by the United Nations research.

States National Science Foundation. B) Canada is among the top ten happiest countries in

The annual study surveyed people in 97 countries to discover who is happiest. C) This research on happiness was developed in

The survey asked people two simple questions about their happiness and their level of satisfaction with life. D) Zimbabwe is among the unhappiest countries of the

study.

Puerto Rico and Colombia completed the top three

happiest nations. Zimbabwe was found to be the least

04. Complete the statement with one of the alternatives. happy, with Russia and Iraq also in the bottom 10. Different kinds of freedom are _____ economic

The study was directed by University of Michigan professor Ronald Inglehart. He says that unlike other A) as influential as studies, which have focused on economic factors, his B) less influential than research has found that financial prosperity is not the C) more influential than only reason for happiness. D) not to be compared with

05. Which factor is a reason for happiness? **03.** In futurists' view, virtual-reality technology won't

- A) equality certainly be B) love A) shared. C) poverty B) avoided.
- D) violence C) approaching history and geography on a single day.

06. D) giving room to numberless of pupils at the same time. The "World Values Survey" has been conducted for

A) almost 20 years.

B) about 27 years. TEXT III C) less than 20 years.

D) more than 40 years. **UFMG-2007**

07. Brazil ranks among



- A) the countries not mentioned.
- B) the bottom three countries.
- C) the top three countries.
- D) the countries in between.

TEXT II Available at: <http://cartoonistgroup.com/store/>

Milton Campos-MG-2010 01. The

cartoonist wants the reader to believe that Senator

Krupt

A) has been paid by the press.

Presenting the future from a magazine article.

Future is arriving any minute now. B) has done something wrong.

Are you ready for it? C) has gained people's trust.

EDUCATION D) has got a rather unfair trial.

Some futurists predict that doctors will be able to **02.**

The word **they** in this cartoon refers to the place tiny computer chips into people's brains to increase

A) lies. C) press.

learning ability.

B) means. D) senators.

Everyone will learn very quickly, and education will

continue throughout life. Virtual reality technology will

become common. On a typical school day, the geography TEXT IV

class will be visiting Antarctica, while the history class

boards Sputnik, the ancient Russian space capsule. Fatec- SP-2010/2

FUCHS, Marjorie; BONNER, Margaret. *Focus on Grammar*,

A high-intermediate course for reference and practice.

Football's red card

01. In the sentence "Some futurists predict that doctors will The world's most valuable sports team is drowning in debt.

be able to place tiny [...]" the underlined words **DON'T** English football powerhouse Manchester United (*Forbes*

mean the same as estimates its worth at \$1.8 billion) had to raise some \$800

A) anticipate / capable million in a bond issue last month, which is still \$340 million

B) foretell / clever shy of its total debts. Man U needed the bond to pay off

C) forecast / efficient the millions that American businessman Malcolm Glazer

D) procrastinate / unskilled borrowed to purchase the team in 2005. But in the first three

02. weeks since the bond was issued it lost nearly 10 percent of

Read the statements below: its value, a sign that, even though Man U's revenues reached

I. Learning capability may be increased from brain a record \$444 million last year, the market is growing wary

computer chips insertion. of debt, particularly the European variety.

II. Education will be presumably fostered from time to Man U isn't alone. Debt levels have also skyrocketed

time.

III. The so-called devoted students won't tend to learn business model of English Premier League football. more quickly, since they're already devoted ones. among rivals like Liverpool, calling into question the

Each year the three worst teams are banished to a

According to the statements, check

lower league, where vital broadcasting revenues are

A) if only I is incorrect. dramatically reduced. This puts huge pressure on clubs

B) if only II and III are incorrect. to compete for the best players, who now regularly fetch

C) if only III is correct. more than \$50 million a year. Unlike in the U.S., there's

D) if I and II are correct. no system of collective bargaining to restrain wages.

16 Coleção Estudo

Degrees of Comparison

As a result, the total salary bill for the Premier League has risen more than 20 percent since 2008. This has created a vicious cycle of rising debt among clubs that must spend extravagantly on players to ensure increased revenue.

Any team attempting to be frugal becomes more likely to end up with lower revenue. It's become a game of who can spend the most, and it probably won't end well.

01. De acordo com o texto, o Manchester United

- A) possui uma dívida atual de mais de 300 milhões.
B) doou parte de sua dívida, 444 milhões, para outros clubes europeus.

C) foi vendido para um empresário americano neste ano.

D) pagou cerca de 340 milhões de sua dívida. Express E) recebeu 800 milhões em títulos como pagamento de mmr

uma dívida. Gra

02. 02. According to Dara, in the cartoon, Assinale a alternativa em que há um exemplo de grau de

comparação. A) eating too much in bed was recommended by her

A) *"But in the first three weeks since the bond was issued doctor for it can help her fall asleep.*

it lost nearly ten percent of its value [...]"

B) having a heavy meal in bed instead of before bed is

B) *"Each year the three worst teams are banished to a the right thing to do.*

lower league [...]"

C) she's been sleeping too much and dreaming with heavy

C) *"English football powerhouse Manchester United had*

food.

to raise some [...]"

D) *"Man U isn't alone."* D) heavy meals have been recommended by her doctor.

E) *"This has created a vicious cycle of rising debt among* E) if you have heavy meals in bed, you can gain weight.

TEXT V ENEM EXERCISES

Mackenzie-SP-2007 Texto para a questão 01

The six-year molars



The six-year molars are the first permanent teeth.



They are the “keystone” of the dental arch. They are also extremely susceptible to decay. Parents have to understand that these teeth are very important. Over 25% of 6 to 7-year-old children have beginning cavities in one of the molars. The early loss of one of these molars causes serious problems in childhood and adult life. It is never easy for parents to make kids take care of their teeth. Even so, parents have to insist and never give up.

WEEK Módulo do Ensino Integrado

NEWS **01.** (Enem–2010) O texto aborda uma temática inerente ao

01. processo de desenvolvimento do ser humano, a dentição. The cartoon implies that

Há informação quantificada na mensagem quando se diz

A) traveling naked can be funnier and faster if you go

que as cáries dos dentes mencionados

by plane.

A) acontecem em mais de 25% das crianças entre seis

B) due to security problems, everyone is supposed to

e sete anos.

travel naked from now on.

B) ocorrem em menos de 25% das crianças entre seis

C) nowadays people would rather travel naked than

e sete anos.

well-dressed.

C) surgem em uma pequena minoria das crianças.

D) the fact that you don't wear any clothes will simplify

security procedures. D) começam em crianças acima dos 7 anos.

E) waiting in line is no longer a problem for naked people. E) podem
levar dezenas de anos para ocorrer.

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Texto para a questão **02**

**ANSWER
KEY**

THIS GADGET IS EVERYTHING
I HAVE EVER WANTED

TELEPHONE,
SO THAT
ANNOYING
CALLERS
CAN BOTHER
ME AT
ANY TIME

WORD
PROCESSING
SOFTWARE,
SO THAT MY
UNFINISHED
WORK IS
ALWAYS
WITH ME

FOLDING
MECHANISM,
SO THAT
THE
DEVICE
HAS A
NATURAL
PLACE
TO BREAK
IN TWO

TINY
BUTTONS,
SO THAT
I GET
REPETITIVE
STRAIN
INJURY

COMPACT AND
STYLISH DESIGN,
WHICH GIVES
ME A DEEP
SENSE OF INNER
WELLBEING

WHITE
EARPIECES,
SO THAT
I LOOK LIKE
AN IDIOT

HEADPHONES,
SO THAT I
CAN AVOID
CONTACT
WITH OTHER
HUMAN
BEINGS,
AND ANNOY
THEM
WITH MY
TINNY
DRUMBEAT



Consolidation

01. A) He's far smarter than you think.

B) Jane was the most beautiful girl at the party.

02. A)
fatter
than

B) slower than

C) bigger than

D) more expensive than

E) longer than

F) more difficult than

G) more clever than / cleverer than

H) prettier than

I) better than

J) worse than

03. B)
hottest

er C) best alk

w D) lighter ve

Da

E)
closer

Available at: <http://www.weblogcartoons.com>. Accessed:
July 13 F) smallestth. 2010.

G) cooler / colder

02. (Enem-2010) Os aparelhos eletrônicos contam com um H) longest

número cada vez maior de recursos. O autor do desenho I) highest
detalha os diferentes acessórios e características de um

celular e, a julgar pela maneira como os descreve, ele J) more
expensive

A) prefere os aparelhos celulares com *flip*, mecanismo

Proposed Exercises

que se dobra, estando as teclas protegidas contra

eventuais danos. 01. D 05. A 09. B 13. C 17. B

B) apresenta uma opinião sarcástica com relação aos 02. A 06. A 10. C 14. E 18. A

aparelhos celulares repletos de recursos adicionais.

03. B 07. C 11. D 15. E 19. B

C) escolhe seus aparelhos celulares conforme o tamanho

das teclas, facilitando o manuseio. 04. D 08. A 12. A 16. C 20. B

D) acredita que o uso de aparelhos telefônicos portáteis **Text I**

seja essencial para que a comunicação se dê a

qualquer instante. 01. B 03. D 05. A 07. A

E) julga essencial a presença de editores de textos 02. C 04. C 06. B
nos celulares, pois ele pode concluir seus trabalhos

pendentes fora do escritório. **Text II**

GLOSSARY 01. D 02. B 03. B

● Jealous = ciumento(a) **Text III**

● Lively = vivo, vigoroso 01. B 02. C



Text IV

- 01. A
- 02. B

Text V

- 01. D
- 02. B

^{sxc} Enem Exercises

- Merry Christmas = Feliz Natal
- NY = abreviatura de *New York*; Nova York, Nova Iorque 01. A 02. B
- Previous = anterior

18 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE
15 A Tag Questions and Adverbs

TAG QUESTIONS C) Imperativo negativo → *will you.*

São estruturas interrogativas acrescentadas ao final de
Exemplo:

orações para se obter confirmações.

– *Don't smoke here, **will you?***

Na oração afirmativa → *tag question* negativa.

D) Orações com *let's* → *shall we.*

Na oração negativa → *tag question* afirmativa.

Exemplo:

- O **auxiliar da oração** se repetirá na *tag question*.

- – *Let's study now, **shall we?*** Os **subject personal pronouns** são usados na *tag question*.

E) Se o sujeito for um *quantitative pronoun* composto

- O **modal verb** da frase se repetirá na *tag question*. de *thing* → usa-se *it*.

Exemplos:

Exemplo:

– *John is busy, **isn't he?***

– *Everything is great, **isn't it?***

– *Bob will study at Bernoulli, **won't he?***

F) Se o sujeito for um *quantitative pronoun* composto

– *There are malls in your town, **aren't there?** de body ou one → usa-se **they**. – Lucy isn't studying, **is she?***

Exemplos:

Se houver apenas um *ordinary verb*, usam-se os auxiliares

– *Everybody needs somebody to love, **don't they?***

do, does ou did.

Exemplos: – *No one wants to play now, **do they?***

– *David lived in Belo Horizonte, **didn't he?** – Everyone cares about you, **don't they?***

– *You don't work on Saturdays, **do you?***

G) *Quantitative pronoun* formado por *no* → *tag question*

Casos especiais estará na afirmativa.

A) *I am* → **Exemplos:** ***aren't I?***

Exemplos: – *Nothing is what it seems, **is it?***

– *I am not a student, **am I?** – Nobody liked her, **did they?***

– *I am a doctor, **aren't I?***

Isso ocorre porque o verbo *to be* na primeira pessoa do
CHECK IT OUT C

singular, “*am*”, **não** possui a forma contraída “*amn’t*”
na

Na língua oral, existem *tag questions* que não
negativa. Usa-se, portanto, “*aren’t*”.



Exemplos: – *Don't forget to bring me that book, **okay**?*



– *Stop this noise, **will you**?*



– *Martha is busy, **right**?*



– *Look after her, **won't you**?*



– *She has pretty eyes, **don't you think**?*



– *Open the door, **can't you** / **can you**?*



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ADVERBS: TOO, SO, EITHER, Simple Present Tense

NEITHER Exemplos:

– *She knows this country very well and **so** does her*

Também (em frases positivas) *father.*

– *She speaks German fluently and **so** do her children.*

- **Too** (no final da frase, concorda na afirmativa)

– *You don't go there on Sundays and **neither** does*

- **So** (no início da segunda oração) + **verbo auxiliar**

Jack.

(ou verbo *to be*) + **sujeito**

– *She doesn't teach here and **neither** do her sisters.*

I am too

John is happy, and – *I can swim fast and **so** can your brother.*

So am I

– *You can't speak Chinese and **neither** can I.*

I do too Simple Past Tense

Mark likes champagne,

and

So do I

Exemplos:

I did too – *You were a good boss last year and **so** was your*

She drank too much, and So did I *brother.*

– *She wasn't here yesterday and **neither** were her*

Deve se lembrar que a segunda oração irá sempre
manter

children.

o mesmo tempo verbal em que apareceu a primeira.

– *They went to the USA last month and **so** did their*

Também não (em frases negativas) *cousin.*

– *He didn't speak correctly and **neither** did his wife.*

Nas frases negativas, nem **too** nem **so** podem ser
usados.

Devem ser utilizados, nesses casos, **neither** e **either**. – *I
couldn't see the movie yesterday and **neither** could*

you.

I don't like it

Julie doesn't like beer, and either – *He could go there last week and **so** could the boy.*

neither do I **Future**

Uso de locuções conjuntivas

Exemplos:

- **Negativa:** neither... nor... – (nem... nem...) – *You won't go to America and **neither** will your sister.*
- **Positiva:** both... and... – (tanto... quanto...) – *I will be there and **so** will you.*
- **Alternativa:** either... or... – (ou... ou...)

Exemplos: Conditional

– *I have **neither** cash money **nor** checks to pay for it.*

Exemplos:

– ***Both** the mother **and** the son were there. – I would do this and **so** would you. – You may choose **either** this **or** that doll.*

– *She wouldn't learn this so fast and **neither** would*

De acordo com o verbo principal da frase, deve-se utilizar *you*.

o verbo ou o auxiliar compatível com ele.

Verb to be Exemplos: Present Perfect Tense

Exemplos:

- *That man has gone to New York and **so** has his wife.*
- *He is a good student and **so** is his sister.*
 - *The girls haven't had their tests and **neither** have*
- *They aren't good drivers and **neither** is their cousin.*
you.

20 Coleção Estudo

Tag Questions and Adverbs

Present Perfect Continuous Tense PROPOSED EXERCISES

Exemplos:

- **01.** (FMU-SP / Adaptado) Qual das alternativas **NÃO** completa *The boys have been swimming for ten minutes and* a frase a seguir corretamente? **so** has John.

Give me a can of beer, _____?

- *Alice hasn't been reading since 8:00 a.m. and **neither***

have you. A) can't you D) won't you

B) can you E) do you

Past Perfect Tense C) will you

Exemplos: 02. (UEMA) Complete: "You like English, _____"?

– A) don't you D) does you *The girls had forgotten to say hello and so had the*

boys. B) do you E) are you

– *The student hadn't gone out and neither had the* C) like you

teacher.

03. (CEUMA) Complete the sentences with question tags and

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

then mark the CORRECT alternative: I. I'm afraid I'm a little late, _____?

Exemplos: II. She left at 10 o'clock, _____?

– *The students had been working hard and so had* III. He likes apple pie, _____?

Peggy.

A) am I - doesn't she - didn't he

– *The swimmers hadn't been swimming in the pool and*

B) aren't I - didn't she - doesn't he

neither had the coach.

C) I am - did he - does he

Adverbs of manner D) aren't I - didn't she - didn't he
E) aren't I - doesn't she - like he

Adverbs of manner são os advérbios de modo e geralmente

são formados pela junção do adjetivo com o sufixo *-ly*.

04. (ITA-SP) Sarah _____ classes lately, has she? **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

Exemplos: A) didn't attend D) haven't attended

– *Quickly* = rapidamente B) hadn't attended E) doesn't attend

– *Slowly* = vagoradamente C) hasn't attended

– *Sadly* = tristemente, infelizmente **05.** (FMU-SP) We cannot have the report typed for tomorrow,

_____?

CONSOLIDATION A) cannot we D) haven't we B)
can't we E) can we

01. C) have we **COMPLETE** the questions with the correct tag questions.

A) He is a neat guy, ? **06.** (FCMMG) Complete **CORRECTLY**:
B) There are many people here, ?

They haven't developed a diet to reduce weight gain,

C) They play sports, ? _____?

D) He must play the guitar very well, ? A) do they D) said he

E) Close the window, ? B) have they E) should he

F) Let's go home, ? C) did he

G) They will miss the bus, ? **07.** (UCSal-BA) He shouldn't have said that, _____? H) It is nearly 8 o'clock, ?

A) hasn't he D) said he

I) The weather was good, ? B) doesn't he E) should he J) Don't open the door, ? C) did he

02. TRANSFORM the adjectives in brackets into adverbs. **08.** (CESCEM-SP) Your daughter has developed a temper

A) He talked _____ to me. [kind] lately, _____?

B) He could answer the exam very _____. [easy] A) doesn't she D) wasn't she C) My father drives _____. [careful] B) isn't she E) didn't she D) They are behaving _____. [bad] C) hasn't she

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09. (Mackenzie-SP) They won't stop long, _____? **TEXT I**

A) won't they

B) didn't they UFF-RJ-2011 C) do they

D) isn't it **Text I**

E) will they **Cultural Differences?**

10. Or, are we really that different? (Milton Campos-MG) Please, recycle those newspapers,

_____? Differences between people within any given nation

A) or culture are much greater than differences between will you

groups. Education, social standing, religion, personality,

B) didn't they

belief structure, past experience, affection shown in the

C) do they

05 home, and a myriad of other factors will affect human

D) did you behavior and culture. E) don't you Sure there are differences in approach as to what is

11. (Fatec-SP / Adaptado) O advérbio *so* na frase "*he did so* off the job. In some cultures "yes" means "I hear you" considered polite and appropriate behavior both on and

efficiently and discreetly" pode ser substituído, de forma 10 more than "I agree". Length of pleasantries and greetings **ADEQUADA** e sem prejuízo de significado, por before getting down to business; level of tolerance A) *very*. for being around someone speaking a foreign (not

B) *too*. understood) language; politeness measured in terms of C) *enough*. gallantry or etiquette (e.g., standing up for a woman who

D) *less*. 15 approaches a table, yielding a seat on the bus to an older

E) *a little*. person, etc.) and of expected dress are all examples of

possible cultural differences and traditions.

12. (FUVEST-SP) Selecione a alternativa que preenche In Mexico, it is customary for the arriving person to

CORRETAMENTE a lacuna: greet the others. For instance, someone who walks into

My mother doesn't drink tea and do I. 20 a group of persons eating would say *provecho* (enjoy

A) your meal). In Chile, women often greet both other or

B) women and men with a kiss on the cheek. In Russia, also

women often walk arm in arm with their female friends.

C) too

Paying attention to customs and cultural differences can

D) either

25 give someone outside that culture a better chance of

E) neither assimilation or acceptance. Ignoring these can get an

13. unsuspecting person into trouble.

(FMU-SP) "My uncle has forgotten to pay for the meal." There are cultural and ideological differences and it is

"_____". good to have an understanding about a culture's customs

A) Neither have they. 30 and ways. Aaron Pun, a Canadian ODCnet correspondent,

B) So has I. wrote: "In studying cross cultural differences, we are not

C) So have my cousins. looking at individuals but a comparison of one ethnic

D) So did they. group against others. Hence, we are comparing two bell

E) Neither did they. curves and generalization cannot be avoided." Another

14. (UNITAU-SP) Assinale a alternativa que corresponde à True and true, but the danger comes when we act on 35 correspondent explained the human need to categorize.

sequência de *question tags* **ADEQUADOS** para completar some of these generalizations, especially when they are as frases a seguir: based on faulty observation. Acting on generalizations 1. He isn't at home, _____? about such matters as eye contact, personal space,

2. That will happen, _____? 40 touch, and interest in participation can have serious

3. She hasn't a cue, _____? negative consequences.

Stereotyping can have intense negative effects,

4. It rains a lot, _____?

especially when educators or managers make fewer

A) isn't; won't; has he; doesn't it attempts to involve those of other cultures because

B) is it; will it; does she; has it 45 they have been taught not to expect participation.

C) isn't he; will it; has she; hasn't it Or they do not realize there may be something wrong

when a student or employee of a different ethnicity

D) is he; won't it; has she; doesn't it

makes little eye contact with them. Faye Lee, a concerned

E) isn't he; won't he; has she; does it Japanese-American, wrote: "How anyone can try to make

Tag Questions and Adverbs

50 generalizations about an entire continent of people, plus **01**. The title of Text I reflects the author's position regarding

all the Asian Americans and the infinite permutations of culture. Choose the statement in which this position is

people's differing experiences, is beyond me." **BEST** conveyed. As we interact with others of different cultures, there

A) Individual differences should not be taken into account is no good substitute for receptiveness to interpersonal when trying to understand people's culture.

55 feedback, good observation skills, effective questions,

and some horse sense. There is much to be gained B) People should make genuine efforts to understand

by observing how people of the same culture interact other people's culture. with each other. Don't be afraid to ask questions as C) Differences between people add richness to the fabric

most people respond very positively to inquiries about of life.

60 their culture. Ask a variety of people so you can get a

D) Although there are cultural differences between balanced view.

nations, people everywhere have a lot in common.

Making a genuine effort to find the positive historical,

literary, and cultural contributions of a society; learning E) Traditions contribute to assimilate not only culture

a few polite expressions in another person's language but language as well.

65 and showing appreciation for the food and music of

another culture can have especially positive effects. **02.** According to Text I, in order to interact successfully with

Differences between cultures and peoples are real and people from a different culture, one must can add richness (and humor) to the fabric of life. People A) observe people's cultural behavior carefully.

everywhere have much in common, such as a need B) generalize social behavior.

70 for affiliation and love, participation, and contribution.

C) avoid eye contact.

When the exterior is peeled off, there are not so many

differences after all. D) ignore people's cultural differences.

BILLIKOPF, Gregorio. University of California, 2009. E) speak their language fluently.

In *Party-Directed Mediation: Helping Others Resolve Differences*.

California: The Regents, 1999. (Adapted). **03.** The meaning of "unsuspecting" (line 27) is

Glossary A) incriminating. D) guilty.

yielding = ceder, dar B) ingenious. E)

innocent. **LÍNGUA INGLESA** bell curves = gráficos em forma de sino C) suspicious. faulty = equivocada

horse sense = senso comum **04.** According to what is stated in the 2nd paragraph, offering

a seat on the bus to an older person is an example of

inquiries = perguntas

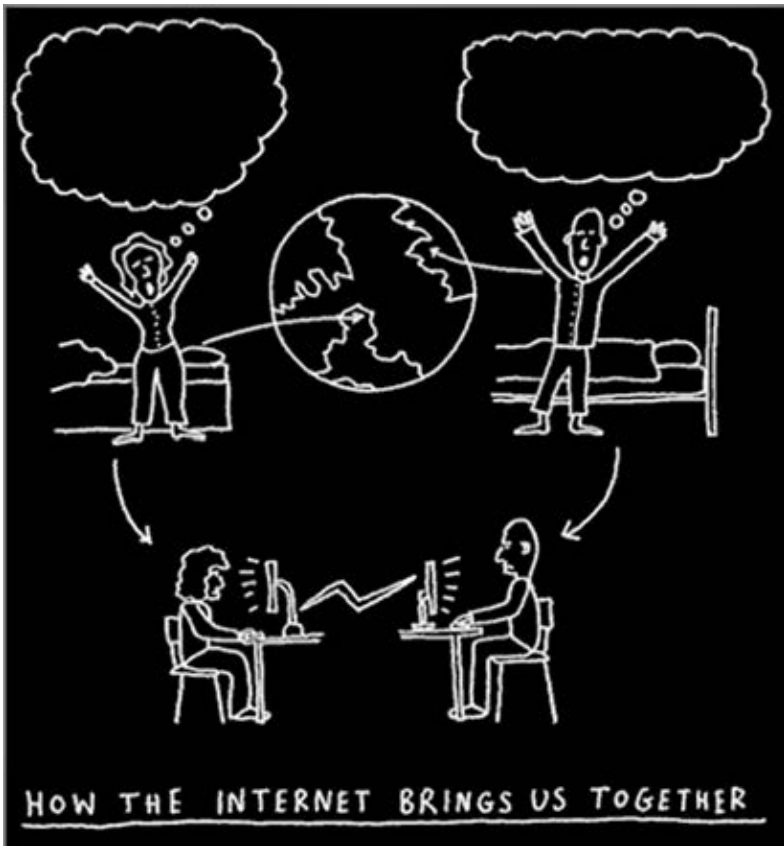
A) greeting. D) acceptance.

peeled off = desnudado

B) gallantry. E) rudeness.

Text II

C)
affection.



MOOD FOR A STUPID I FEEL IN THE I FEEL IN THE MOOD Discourse markers are used to provide cohesion to the text. **05.** FOR A POINTLESS In the excerpt “**Hence**, we are comparing two bell curves AND POINTLESS AND STUPID ARGUMENT

ONLINE FORUM FORUM TODAY and generalization cannot be avoided” (lines 33-34), ARGUMENT IN AN IN AN ONLINE

TODAY the discourse marker in bold expresses the following semantic relation:

- A) time.
- B) concession.
- C) consequence.
- D) emphasis.
- E) manner.

06. In “There is much to be gained by observing how people of the same culture interact with **each other**” (lines 56-58), the expression in bold could be replaced by

- A) both. D) one another.
- B) neither. E) each one.

Available at: <http://www.weblogcartoons.com/>. C) everyone.

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07. Exemplification is used by the author of the text to develop

TEXT III

his argumentation. In paragraph 7, through the use of

exemplification, the author UFMG

A) lists types of social behavior which may positively

affect cross-cultural communication. **Traveling**

B) may lead people to misunderstand other people's

social conventions.

- C) can get a balanced view of the literary and cultural contributions of a particular society.
- D) may lead people to appreciate other people's literatures.

E) does not affect social interaction.

To some extent, traveling entails fantasizing. We dream

08. In Text II, the cartoon shows people from different of finding someone interesting away from vigilant

continents, consequently from different cultures, neighbors, from family control, from our own

interacting in real time on the Internet. Mark the excerpt self-criticism. There is nothing necessarily wrong with

from Text I which may establish a link with Text II. that fantasy nor with its realization. A) "In some cultures "yes" means "I hear you" more **Now traveling is more rewarding**^[1], much more

than "I agree." (lines 9-10) complex than that. It means coming out of hiding,

B) "Paying attention to customs and cultural differences getting out of the rut, looking around ourselves, seeing

can give someone outside that culture a better chance the world, opening our minds to new dimensions of

of assimilation and acceptance." (lines 24-26) human existence. At a certain moment in our life, that

may include an opening to new relationships, seen as

C) “Stereotyping can have intense negative effects,

especially when educators or managers make fewer rewarding experiences. On the other hand, traveling

attempts to involve those of other cultures [...]” may develop our ability to stay alone, to face up to our

(lines 42-44) fears, to meet the unknown head on, without turning

to others for safety. It means being able to survive

D) “Don’t be afraid to ask questions as most people

without old habits. While traveling for pleasure, a respond very positively to inquiries about their

workaholic may feel the same withdrawal symptoms culture.” (lines 58-60)

that plague those who cease to take addictive drugs.

E) “When the exterior is peeled off, there are not many Traveling tests and helps develop our independence. It

differences after all.” (line 71-72) makes us feel that the ground under our feet is within

TEXT II ourselves, not outside. Getting in touch with another culture also elicits

AFA-SP-2008 fantasies involving “the stranger”. Foreigners evoke

many different emotions. One of them is the magic that

surrounds someone from a distant, mysterious world.



Finally, due to our disastrous sales figures I've decided to award myself a stress-related bonus.

Only everyday life can disentangle reality from magic.



Yet, magic and enchantment do have a place in life.

In a sense, traveling distinguishes us from reptiles.

Alligators, for instance, are intent exclusively on

survival; they never leave their territory, they never
relinquish safety and protection. Merely surviving is
not enough for us humans.

We want to live, and that sometimes entails going
out to distant places in search of adventure. Traveling,
like any other human experience, may provide
an opportunity to prepare even for death. If we
succeed in coming out of hiding and living in different

Available at: www.cartoonstock.com. environments, perhaps
we will be less disturbed when

our body no longer is part of our luggage and only our

01. According to the cartoon, the businessman essence departs
for the great adventure. Traveling

A) took advantage of a chaotic situation. is being confident
about the fact that our life can be

B) took a decision to benefit the company. lived wherever we
are.

C) created a strategy to achieve a goal shared by everyone. AZEVEDO,
Maria de Melo. Traveling, sex, and fantasies.

D) decided to change the situation of sales. *Ícaro*, n. 189, May 2000, p.
20. (Adapted).

Tag Questions and Adverbs

01. According to the text, traveling does **NOT** mean **01.** Dentro do contexto do *cartoon*, a mulher parece não

A) being independent. entender a pergunta que lhe é feita porque

B) opening minds. A) a pergunta soa muito machista e sem graça.

C) seeing the world. B) ela não vê diferença entre um e outro tipo de filme.

D) transmitting culture. C) a palavra *flick* não tem sentido para ela.

02. The author distinguishes people from reptiles pointing D) o homem espera que ela saiba demais.

out that people

E) ela nem sempre é consultada sobre esse assunto.

A) are more worried about survival.

B) demand safety and protection. 02. De acordo com a opinião expressa pelo homem, C) do not move outside their habitat. no segundo e terceiro quadros, pode-se concluir que

D) wish to explore new territories. A) as mulheres ferem os sentimentos dos homens em

03. filmes “feitos para mulheres”. Traveling and death are similar experiences because both

require us to B) os homens gostam de ouvir a opinião das mulheres

A) deny fantasies. na hora de escolher filmes. B) face the unknown. C) as mulheres apreciam mais o gênero romântico ou

C) search for adventure. drama.

D) take our luggage. D) os chamados “filmes masculinos” não ferem os

04. Another **ADEQUATE** title for this text could be: E) os filmes “feitos para homens” são mais agressivos sentimentos de outras pessoas.

A) Fantasies of Love do ponto de vista físico. B) Reasons for Traveling

C) Searching for Mystery TEXT V _{D)}
Traveling in Safety

05. “Now traveling is more rewarding” ^[1] **UNIFAL-MG–2009**

To keep the same meaning, the word **now** could be **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

replaced by **Looking for that first job** A) but. C) then.

Question: I am a fifteen-year-old high school student

B) first. D) thus.

about to go into my sophomore year of high school. I have

TEXT IV not been able to acquire any work experience whatsoever,

ironically because I don’t have any work experience! What

UFTM-MG–2010 ₀₅ is a good way for me to find a first job? Answer: Good for you to be proactive with your job

Leia o *cartoon* e responda às questões de números **01**

search and income earning at a young age. You are right, e **02**

it is tough to get experience when employers are usually



able to find people with experience. What you are facing

10 is what most of us experienced in our early job searches,

and with persistence we eventually landed our first jobs.

Unless you have family connections to a business where

you can gain some experience, looking for work starts

with creating a plan and getting prepared. Utilizing all

15 available resources will be very helpful.

Many employers are prepared to hire people that have no previous experience for their entry-level positions.

However, you will find there is still competition for these roles and you will need to be able to convince an employer you are the best candidate for the position.

You will need a polished résumé and cover letter that indicates your strengths and suitability for a position.

Résumés and cover letters are an essential part of your job-hunting tool kit. They are the most common instruments

Available at: www.comics.com/the_buckets/. 25 job seekers use to get their foot in the door.

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Early in your search you will need to determine the

04. O termo “*job search*” (lines 6-7) tem o mesmo type of position you would like and then what the sentido que

best entry position might be to help you get there. A) “find a first job” (line 5).

With this information your next step is to look at B) “landed our first jobs” (line 11).

30 companies that you would be interested in working

C) “job-hunting” (line 24).

for that have these types of entry-level positions.

D) “re-connecting with a potencial employer” (line 38).

Many jobs are not advertised. You can tap into this “hidden”

job market by networking, knocking on doors, seeking E) “offering a service” (line 40).

out free employment programs and services, searching

05. O fragmento *“Unless you have family connections to a*

35 on the Internet, attending job fairs, and marketing business where you can gain some experience, looking for

yourself. work starts with creating a plan and getting prepared.”

Follow-up is an important element of every job search (lines 12-14) apresenta a ideia de que

strategy. Re-connecting with a potential employer by mail A) é necessário que você tenha parentes envolvidos em

or phone can be very effective. seu primeiro trabalho para ter sucesso.

40 If you are interested in offering a service – babysitting, B) é necessário criar um plano de visitação às indústrias.

yard-work, painting, etc. – you could make up a flyer and

C) a procura pelo primeiro trabalho envolve a elaboração deliver it around your community. It may not be long-term

de um planejamento e preparar-se para o mesmo. work but it does help you start to build your experience

D) você pode adquirir experiência mesmo antes do início and can provide potential references for you.

do
curso
superior.

Available at: <http://working.canada.com/resources/story>. E) as empresas familiares geralmente não admitem que

[html?id=e67a7d14-32d7-439c-9d20-9e0e82c02518](http://www.englishcanada.com/html?id=e67a7d14-32d7-439c-9d20-9e0e82c02518). parentes

sejam contratados.

Accessed: Oct. 23rd, 2008.

06. De acordo com o texto, assinale a alternativa que

01. apresenta o que é preciso fazer para encontrar um Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA** de acordo com o texto.

emprego.

A) “tough” (line 8) means the same as “hard”.

A) *Publish an advertisement in a newspaper.*

B) “eventually” (line 11) has the same meaning as

B) *Use all possible resources to go into the job market.*

“occasionally”.

C) *Choose the right kind of work you would like to do.*

C) “best” (line 20) establishes an equality.

D) *Be polite with people who have connections with you*

D) “hidden” (line 32) expresses a verb form.

as a desirable attitude.

E) “long-term work” (lines 42-43) means working from

E) *Convince employers of big companies to give you a*

9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

job.

02. No trecho “*However, you will find [...]*” (line 18), o termo **07.** De acordo com as informações do texto, assinale a

grifado pode ser substituído por alternativa **CORRETA**. *Most young people*

A) *therefore*. A) *must look for a job*.

B) *provided that*. B) *face difficulties in acquiring work experience*.

C) *in spite of*. C) *should look for a job in the business area*.

D) *unless*. D) *want to start working and earn money*.

E) *but*. E) *need to be able to change the line of events*.

03. Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA** de acordo com o texto. **08.**

Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**, de acordo com o texto.

A) Employers can find experient people to hire. A) *It is unnecessary to have a résumé if you do not have*

formal working experience.

B) Candidates for entry-positions are often high school

students. B) *Position offered for a first job is usually badly paid.*

C) Part of job search strategy is to let potential employers C) *Jobs are offered through employment agencies.*

know your weaknesses. D) *There are opportunities for entry-level positions,*

D) It is easier to find a job in your own community. *although there is competition.*

E) Employers demand high qualifications for the position E) *Independent of what company is offering the job, you*

offered. should apply for it.

ENEM EXERCISES 02. (Enem–2010) Sendo a música uma das formas de manifestação cultural de um país, o *rap* brasileiro, a partir

Texto para a questão **01** das informações do texto, tem sido caracterizado

A) pela influência internacional nos nomes de bandas e

The record industry de músicas.

The record industry is undoubtedly in crisis, with labels

B) como instrumento de reflexão crítica do jovem da

sales are plummeting as youngsters prefer to download periféria. laying off employees in continuation. This is because CD their music from the Internet, usually free of charge. C) pela irreverência dos cantores, adeptos e suas

And yet it's not all gloom and doom. Some labels are vestimentas. in fact thriving. Putumayo World Music, for example, is

growing, thanks to its catalogue of ethnic compilation D) como um gênero musical de menor prestígio na

albums, featuring work by largely unknown artists from sociedade. around the planet. E) pela criatividade dos primeiros adeptos do gênero

Putumayo, which takes its name from a valley in *hip hop*. Colombia, was founded in New York in 1993. It began life as an alternative clothing company, but soon decided

to concentrate on music. Indeed its growth appears to **HAVING FUN** have coincided with that of world music as a genre.

SPEAK UP. Ano XXIII, n. 275. (Fragment).

01. The game of badminton has traveled from British India to

(Enem-2010) A indústria fonográfica passou por várias

our backyards, right into the stadiums of the Olympics. It is a
mudanças no século XX e, como consequência, as

empresas enfrentaram crises. Entre as causas, o texto game enjoyed by
generations for generations. Who would have

da revista *Speak Up* aponta ever guessed? A) o baixo interesse dos
jovens por alguns gêneros



BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.

THE POPULAR AND AMUSING GAME AS AT PRESENT PLAYED IN THE PRINCIPAL
THOROUGHFARES.

musicais.

B) o acesso a músicas, geralmente sem custo, pela

Internet. LÍNGUA INGLESA

C) a compilação de álbuns com diferentes estilos

musicais.

D) a ausência de artistas populares entre as pessoas

mais jovens.

E) o aumento do número de cantores desconhecidos.

Texto para a questão **02**

Hip Hop Music

Hip hop music is a musical genre which developed as part of hip hop culture, and is defined by key stylistic elements such as rapping, DJing, sampling (or synthesis), scratching and beatboxing. Hip hop began in the South Bronx of New York City in the 1970s. The term rap is often used synonymously with hip hop, but hip hop denotes the practices of an entire subculture.

Available at: <http://en.wikipedia.org>. tive Commons

Accessed: July 8 Crea , 2010. th

Brazilian hip hop is one of the world's major hip hop Leech / scenes, with active rap, break dance, and graffiti scenes, John especially in São Paulo, where groups tend to have a

more international style, influenced by old school hip

Punch magazine.

hop and gangsta rap.

social, and racial issues plaguing the disenfranchised British India. British officers while stationed in Pune, India, youth in the suburbs of São Paulo and Rio. The lyrical watched the Indian game of Poona being played. When they Brazilian rap has served as a reflection of political, The beginnings of Badminton can be traced to mid-18th century

content, band names, and song names used by Brazilian

hip hop artists often connote the socio-political issues returned home, they brought the game home to England. After

surrounding their communities. a century, the game of Badminton spread around the world. The

Available at: <http://en.wikipedia.org>. International Badminton Federation was organized and became

Accesed: July, 8th, 2010. (Fragment). the governing body of a sport now played by millions. Though

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mostly a men's sport, women too began enjoying the competition

of the game. In 1992, Badminton debuts as an Olimpyc Sport in F) shall we

Barcelona, Spain. The first gold medals were awarded to Alan G) won't they Budikusuma of Indonesia for Men's singles and to Suzi Susanti

H)
isn't
it

also of Indonesia for Women's singles. In 1992, the countries
of Indonesia and Korea dominated the sport. I) wasn't it

J)
will
you



02. A)
kindly

B)
easily

C)
carefully

D)
badly

Proposed Exercises

01. E
08. C

02. A
09. E

03. B
10. A

04. C
11. A

xc 05. E 12. E s

Available at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badminton>. 06. B 13.
C

Accessed: Dec. 16th, 2010. 07. E 14. D

GLOSSARY Text I

● 01. D 05. C Coach = treinador(a)

02. A
06. D

● Cousin = primo(a)

03. E
07. A

● Fluently = fluentemente

04. B
08. E

● Forget (verb) = esquecer (forget – forgot – forgotten)

● Look after (phrasal verb) = cuidar (look after – looked

II

Text

after – looked after)

● 01. A Noise = barulho

● Smoke (verb) = fumar (smoke – smoked – smoked) **Text III**



01. D

04. B

02. D

05. A

03. B

**Text
IV**

XC

s 01. B 02. E

ANSWER KEY 01. A **Text V** 05. C

Consolidation 02. E 06. B 03. A 07. B

01. A) isn't he 04. C 08. D

B) aren't there Enem Exercises C)
don't they

D) mustn't he 01. B

E) will you / won't you / can't you / can you 02. B

28 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

16 A Conjunctions and Connectors

As conjunções e os conectores são termos que ligam

Correlative conjunctions

orações e palavras, estabelecendo uma relação de coordenação ou de subordinação entre elas. Tais termos são **Alternative idea** também conhecidos por *linking words*.

Conjunction Translation

Coordinating conjunctions ou ... ou

(afirmativa) either ... or ... nem ... nem (negativa)

neither ... nor... nem ... nem ...

Conjunction Translation

both ... and ... tanto ... quanto ...

and e not only ... but also ... não só ... mas também ...

but whether ... or ... se ... ou ... mas

nor nem **Exemplos:**

or – ***Both John and Lucy went to the grocery store ou yesterday.***

so então

– *I can **neither** speak **nor** read Chinese.*

yet no entanto

– *I am **not only** glad **but also** surprised.*

for pois

– *We don't know **whether** she is a good professor **or not.***

Exemplos:

– *John and Mary are here **and** are ready to work.*

Subordinating conjunctions – *The game was difficult, **but** we won.*

– *You can go **or** stay.* Contrast and concession ideas

C CHECK IT OUT Conjunction Translation

although

Para saber quais são as conjunções coordenadas, though
embora, mesmo que

basta lembrar do acrônimo **FANBOYS**: even though



- *But* – conjunção “mas” whereas ao passo que



- however não obstante *Or* – conjunção “ou”



nevertheless contudo, entretanto



- *Yet* – conjunção “no entanto”



on the other hand



- por outro lado *So* – conjunção “então”



on the
contrary



Exemplos: Manner idea

– ***Although** he was a good man, he was arrested.*

Conjunction Translation

– ***In spite of** his problems, he is an inspiration.* as (when, while) when, while (enquanto)

– as (because) because (porque como) *I was very hungry, **but** I didn't eat anything.*

– como, como se *She is not a funny girl; **yet** you can't help liking her.* as though as if

as well da mesma forma

Consequence and result ideas

Exemplos:

Conjunction Translation

– *He behaves **as if** he were your father.*

so

therefore – *She acts **as though** she had no money.*

as a result Cause idea portanto, por isso, então

thus

hence

then Conjunction Translation

consequently for that reason consequentemente accordingly
because of porque, por causa disso so that de modo que

for that
motive

due to devido a

Exemplos:

on
account
of

– *Brazil is a country in development, **therefore** we* owing
to a fim de, por causa de, de

must be patient for a big change. in order to forma a

so as to

– *Fewer students will attend the schools, and they will
thus have fewer teachers.*

Exemplos:

– *I've never been to India. **Consequently** / **Hence**,*

– *We were late, **owing to** the rain.*

I know very little about it.

– *His failure was **due to** his lack of work.*

Condition and hypothesis ideas

Addition idea

Conjunction Translation

if se **Conjunction Translation** whether besides

além disso, além do mais

unless a menos que in addition

otherwise both ... and tanto ... quanto caso contrário

still moreover ainda que, todavia além disso as long as
furthermore contanto que

provided that not only ... but also não só ... mas também de forma
que

likewise da mesma maneira, além disso

Exemplos: and e

as well as tanto quanto, bem como

– *If you study hard, you will be successful.*

– also também **Unless** *you study hard, you won't be successful.*

30 Coleção Estudo

Conjunctions and Connectors

Exemplos: Emphasis idea – *In addition to visiting the zoo, we went to the park.*

Conjunction Translation

– **Besides** *going to the zoo, we went to the park.*

really

– *The price is too high; moreover, the house isn't in*

in fact

a good and suitable position.

as a matter of fact na verdade, de fato,

– *She is nice and popular.* actually certamente

Time and consequence ideas indeed certainly

Conjunction Translation

until (till) **Exemplo:** até que

whenever sempre que – *“Did you talk to your teacher?”*

“I did, indeed”. as soon as tão logo

as enquanto Illustrating idea since
desde que

when **Conjunction Translation** quando

for instance

while enquanto

for example

once uma vez

in other words

twice duas vezes

namely por exemplo, tal qual

yet ainda

such as

in the meantime enquanto isso

e.g.

now agora

that is

after após

before antes de **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

Exemplos:

already já

– *People **such as** my friends are very nice.*

Exemplos: – *There are other important things in life.*

*Friendship, – I will love you **till** the end of time. **for** instance.*

*– Call me **as soon as** you arrive in Paris.*

Comparison idea – *She hasn't finished the exercises **yet**.*

*– **As** they were entering the bank, the police saw them.*

Conjunction Translation

Sequence idea as ... as ... tão ... quanto

so ... as ... tão ... quanto

Conjunction Translation

such as ... tal como

to begin

primeiramente

first of all **Exemplo:**

now agora

*– She is **as** beautiful **as** Joan.*

then Purpose idea em seguida

next

thus portanto

Conjunction Translation

to conclude concludindo so that finally so as to para que, a fim de

Exemplos:

- **First of all**, let me thank you for your gift. **Exemplo:**
- **Next**, he went to the club. – The questions are kept secret, **so as to prevent** – **To conclude**, water is essential to all beings. cheating.

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Ending idea 02. (UFBA) As orações se completam, com coerência de sentido, em:

Conjunction Translation

01. She is going to travel to London / **MOREOVER** she in conclusion mustn't be prepared.

in short, shortly 02. Living in another country is a challenge / to end **HOWEVER** it's important for our lives. para finalizar,

briefly 04. You need to present all your documents, / **EVEN** resumindo,

to sum up **THOUGH** you have a trustful appearance.

em suma

to conclude 08. Students become stressed at the airport / **BECAUSE**

in a word they have a good background.

thus 16. They are afraid of immigration officers, / **THEREFORE**

they feel nervous.

Exemplo: Soma ()

- ***Briefly**, he said he won't go there.* **03.** (FCMMG) In the sentence "Otherwise, it's smart to start

now with 'clean living' and regular check-ups", *otherwise*

CONSOLIDATION means A) whereas.

B)
however.

01. COMPLETE with the right linking words in the box. C)
meanwhile.

D)
nevertheless.

Although – as if – because – both ... and – even if – E) in another way.

otherwise – however – therefore

A) I missed the bus. , I couldn't arrive **04.** (Milton Campos-MG)
Alcoholism seems to be a problem

on time for the concert. *everywhere, except in places where there is no alcohol.*

Everybody knows that alcoholism is bad, except the

B) She talks _____ she were your mother.

alcoholics. Maybe they know something that normal

C) He _____ writes _____ speaks Chinese people don't.

perfectly. G. A. Cheney

D) _____ I got to school early, I didn't see her. Check the synonyms for the underlined words: E) My friends got tired; _____, we approached

I.
“Except”

the end of the road.

A)
Occasionally

F) I will be successful _____ the road is hard.

B) Surely

G) You must understand her, _____ she will

C) But

leave you.

D)
Despite

H) He won't be able to finish it _____ he is

E)
Certainly

very busy.

II.
“Maybe”

PROPOSED EXERCISES

A) Likely B) Probable

C)
Perhaps

01. D) For sure (AFA-SP) Which alternative completes meaningfully the sentence below? E) Obviously

“_____ the possibility of an awful storm they decided

05. (Milton Campos-MG) “Not every student with ability goes not to _____ the match that _____ scheduled.” to college, however.”

A) Because / win / is A) Despite.

B) Although / play / was B) Though.

C) However / cancel / isn't C) Whether.

D)
Unless.

D) In spite of / call off / had been

E) As
long as.

32 Coleção Estudo

Conjunctions and Connectors

06. (UFV-MG) The word *actually*, in the sentence “There are **12.** (UFF-RJ-2010 / Adaptado) Discourse markers are

actually many expenses such as books, dormitory costs linguistic expressions which often indicate the author's

and laboratory fees”, means attitude or intention in the text. In “Not only did he

A) at the moment. D) now. invent the incandescent light bulb, Edison also created B) in fact. E) today. the electricity power industry required for the bulb [...]”

C) these days. *not only* and *also* are used to

A) inform that his inventions had been patented.

07. (UEL-PR) I won't go to bed _____ I finish my book report. B) consider both inventions unimportant.

A) to

C) view Edson's inventive mind as a strategic tool.

B) but

D) highlight Edison's inventive mind.

C) for

D) until

E) because

TEXT I

08. (UFMA) Qual o significado da palavra sublinhada? **Milton Campos-MG-2010**

The Teatro Amazonas is a magnificent Opera House in

Manaus. Therefore, you shouldn't miss it.

Medics Bulletin Board

A) Todavia

B) Portanto Last episode shows Dr. Miles shaking hands with a sick

C) Entretanto patient, and then eating an apple, _____ first

D) Mesmo assim washing his hands.

E) Muito embora Come on now! You _____ be a rocket scientist to

know that you can get sick that way. The writers had

09. (UFV-MG) "Yet the truth is that something happened to better check their facts.

Worden as he orbited the Moon alone." **01.** To fill in the former

blank space, **ONLY** one alternative **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

An **APPROPRIATE** synonym for *yet* in the sentence

is possible. Please, tick it.

above is

A) besides C) obviously

A) already. D) till.

B) B) without D) whether almost. E) however.

C) again. **02.** To fill out the latter blank from the above text, tick

10. A) needn't. (FMABC-SP-2010) No trecho a seguir "*In the history of*

the virus, laboratory-related infection has been a primary B) have to.

method of transmission; therefore, utmost caution is C) mustn't. *needed when handling the virus in a laboratory setting*", D) are supposed to.

a palavra *therefore* pode ser substituída, sem mudar o

03. In the sentence "The writers had better check their facts", sentido, por what is implied is a position of _____ from the part

A) so. of the writer.

B) such. A) advisability / disapproval

C) furthermore. B) caution / agreement

D) nevertheless. C) viability / dissatisfaction

E) however. D) likelihood / approval

11. 04. "[...] first washing HIS hands". (FMABC-SP-2010) No trecho "*Though the animal reservoir*

is as yet unknown, a rodent found throughout the The word in capital

letters refers back to _____

region surrounding the small village of Sabiá has been hands. implicated”,
a palavra *though* significa, em português, A) the sick patient’s

A) portanto. D) então. B) the writer’s

B) tal como. E) aliás. C) the physician’s

C) embora. D) a scientist’s

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TEXT II 01. According to the National Library of Medicine,
one other name for alternative medicine can be

FCMMG A) therapeutic practice.

B) medicine programs.

C) complementary therapy.

Alternative medicine

D) alternative homepage.

The Alternative Medicine Homepage is a jump

station for sources of information on unconventional,

02. The new classification for alternative medicine was added
unorthodox, unproven or alternative, complementary,

innovative, integrative therapies. to the National Library of Medicine
In 2002, the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) Section A) in 2002.
staff of the National Library of Medicine classifies B) in April 1995.

alternatives medicine under the term complementary C) in May 2003.

therapies. This is defined as therapeutic practices D) a long time ago. which are not currently considered an integral part of

conventional allopathic medical practice. They may lack **03.** The text explains alternative medicine as all practices biomedical explanations, but as they become better

which are

researched some, such as physical therapy, diet, and

A)
classified
therapies.

acupuncture, become widely accepted whereas others,

such as humors or radium therapy, quietly fade away, yet B) not conventionally allopathic. are important historical footnotes.

Therapies are termed C) conventionally therapeutic. as Complementary when used in addition to conventional D) everything but complementary. treatments and as Alternatives when used instead of

conventional treatment. **04.** The difference between alternative and complementary The National Library of Medicine's previous definition therapies is that was an unrelated group of non-orthodox therapeutic

A) alternative therapy adds to other therapies.

practices, often with explanatory systems that do not

follow conventional biomedical explanations and non- B) both are used to help conventional treatment. orthodox therapeutic systems which have no satisfactory C) the first is used instead of conventional treatment.

scientific explanation for their effectiveness. D) complementary therapy is independent of other

Others define it as "medical interventions not taught at therapies. United States medical schools or not available at United

States hospitals.” **05.** One of the **MAIN** characteristics of alternative therapy is The Panel on Definition and Description, CAM Research that it Methodology Conference Office of Alternative Medicine,

A) lacks biomedical explanations.

National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, on

April 1995, defined complementary and alternative B) quietly fades away after experimentation.

medicine as a “broad domain of healing resources C) is better researched than allopathic practices. that encompasses all health systems, modalities, and

D) is always used as a complementary treatment.

practices and their accompanying theories and beliefs,

other than those intrinsic to the politically dominant

06. All of the therapies listed are becoming widely accepted, health system of a particular society or culture in a

given historical period. CAM includes all such practices **EXCEPT** and ideas self-defined by their users as preventing or A) diet.

treating illness or promoting health and well being.” B) humors. Alternative therapies include, but are not limited to

the following disciplines: folk medicine, herbal medicine, C) acupuncture. diet fads, homeopathy, faith healing, new age healing, D) physical therapy. chiropractic, acupuncture, naturopathy, massage and

music therapy. **07.** The definition for alternative medicine Studies suggest these therapies are sought out

A) is a historical debate among doctors.

by individuals that have acquired immunodeficiency

syndrome, arthritis, cancer, back pain, and other medical B) is not listed in any medical school in the US. conditions. C) varies according

to whoever is describing it.

THE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE HOMEPAGE D)
encompasses all health systems in the country.

34 Coleção Estudo

Conjunctions and Connectors

08. All of the following are considered alternative therapies, It also asked: when is exercise bad for your health?

EXCEPT It found women who always felt guilty after they missed

A) homeopathy. a regular exercise session were most likely to rate highly

B) music therapy. on measures for eating disorders. About 12 per cent of

C) herbal medicine. regular exercisers were in this category.

D) allopathic treatment. Also vulnerable to eating disorders were the 20 per cent

of women who said that a very or extremely important

09. Most people who look for alternative therapies come from reason for exercise was to “improve their body shape or

the following groups, **EXCEPT** tone” or to “improve their appearance or attractiveness”.

A) immunodeficiency syndrome patients. These women were the most likely to have dysfunctional

B) women with high-risk pregnancies. attitudes to eating and weight – to put an unhealthy

C) patients who have had cancer. emphasis on appearance, be preoccupied with food and

D) those who suffer back pain. be constantly restricting their intake.

10. HORIN, Adele. *The Age*. Apr. 24, 2004. (Adapted).

“This is defined as therapeutic practices which are not

currently considered an integral part of conventional

01. Dr. Mond’s survey was about women’s allopathic medical practice.” In this sentence, found on

paragraph 2 of the text, the relative pronoun *which* refers to A) views about diets and sports.

A) therapeutical practices. B) attitudes to eating disorders.

B) biomedical explanations. C) reasons to do heavy exercise. C) medical practice.

D) work-out and eating habits.

D) the National Library of Medicine.

02. The text says that feeling guilty for missing work-outs

can indicate you **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

TEXT III A) have an unhealthy attitude to exercise.

B) avoid reassessing your work-out sessions.

UFMG C) can relax when taking exercises.

D) punish yourself by doing extra work.

Exercise can be bad for you

Feeling guilty because you missed an aerobics class?

03. The survey findings revealed the Relax. Punishing yourself over missed work-outs is a

A) relationship between exercise and lack of pleasure.

sign you need to reassess your approach to exercise,

B) connections exercise can have with eating disorders.

experts say. It might not be healthy. Jonathan Mond,

C) effects of regular exercise on weight loss.

senior research officer in the department of psychological

medicine at Canberra Hospital, has conducted a **survey**

[2] D) signs for reassessing attitudes towards exercising.

of women's exercise and eating patterns which

revealed **04**. The two pronouns **it** [1] refer to, respectively, some problems: overexercise, exercise for the wrong

A) overexercise and enjoyment.

reasons, and too much guilt. And **it** [1] has uncovered

B) guilt and truth.

the truth about exercise, hardly anyone does **it** [1] for

C) hospital and eating.

enjoyment.

D) survey and exercise.

In his study of 230 women aged 18 to 45, Dr. Mond

found 70 per cent exercised regularly and 12 per cent

05. The word below that does **NOT** substitute for the word exercised for at least an hour every day. Among the 169 **survey** [2] is

who exercised regularly, 10 per cent did so for 10 hours A) research.

a week or more. One woman exercised 33 hours a week. B)

investigation.

The survey examined the relationship between exercise C) report.
and eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia. D) study.

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TEXT IV 01. De acordo com o texto, medicamentos falsificados, em geral,

FUVEST-SP-2011 A) são consumidos apenas em países pobres e de pouco

acesso à Internet.

B) encontram dificuldade de comercialização com o

Text I

aparecimento de novas doenças.



C) são ineficazes e contêm elementos danosos à saúde
em sua composição.

D) possuem embalagens atraentes que ludibriam o
consumidor.

E) vêm sendo criteriosamente apreendidos pela
Organização Mundial da Saúde.

02. O texto informa que os falsificadores

A) atuam na venda de remédios no mercado atacadista.

B) roubam o selo de qualidade da Organização Mundial
da
Saúde.

C) utilizam placebo nos medicamentos.

The perils of counterfeit drugs go way beyond being D) apresentam-se
como representantes oficiais da

ripped off by dubious online pill-pushers. The World indústria

farmacêutica.

Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 50 per cent E) estão sempre alertas à demanda do mercado. of all medicines sold online are worthless counterfeits.

In developing nations fake pills may account for as much **03.**

Segundo o texto, para conter a venda de medicamentos

as 30 per cent of all drugs on the market. Even in the falsificados, a Organização Mundial da Saúde

developed world, 1 per cent of medicines bought over A) estimula a venda promocional de medicamentos

importantes sempre que necessário.

the counter are fakes.

B) coordena o trabalho de uma organização que

Some key events illustrate the risk these pose. In

acompanha o fornecimento de remédios no mercado

Nigeria, 2,500 children died in 1995 after receiving fake

farmacêutico, alertando para possíveis irregularidades.

meningitis vaccines. In Haiti, Bangladesh and Nigeria,

C) exige que todos os medicamentos exibam o holograma

around 400 people died in 1998 after being given

da organização e o código de barras.

paracetamol that had been prepared with diethylene

D) controla o lançamento de novos medicamentos no

glycol – a solvent used in wallpaper stripper. The fakers mercado, a exemplo do Tamiflu.

are nothing if not market-aware: in the face of an E) autoriza apenas a comercialização de medicamentos

outbreak of H5N1 bird flu in 2005, they began offering que passaram pelo crivo das agências sanitárias

fake Tamiflu. internacionais.

**What can be done? The WHO coordinates an umbrella
Text II** body called the International Medical Products Anti-

Europe's economic distress could be China's opportunity.

Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT), an industry initiative

In the past, the country has proved a hesitant investor

that issues alerts when it finds anomalies in the medicine in the continent, but figures show a 30 percent surge in

supply chain. Such events include sudden drops in new Chinese projects in Europe last year. And these days

wholesale prices, hinting at fakes coming onto the Europe looks ever more tempting. Bargains proliferate

market, or the mimicking of anti-counterfeiting features as the yuan strengthens and cashstrapped governments

forget concerns over foreign ownership of key assets. On a

on packaging, such as holograms or barcodes, says Nimo

recent visit to Greece, Vice Premier Zhang Dejiang sealed

Ahmed, head of intelligence at the UK's Medicine and

14 deals, reportedly the largest Chinese investment

Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency. package in Europe, covering a range of sectors from

NEW SCIENTIST, July 10, 2010, p. 18. (Adapted).
construction to telecoms.

Conjunctions and Connectors

Meanwhile, Irish authorities have opened talks with

01. (Enem–2010) Ao conversar sobre a previsão do tempo, Chinese promoters to develop a 240-hectare industrial o texto mostra park in central Ireland where Chinese manufacturers could A) aborrecimento do cidadão britânico ao falar sobre

operate inside the European Union free of quotas and banalidades. costly tariffs. In time, that could bring 10,000 new jobs. B) a falta de ter o que falar em situações de avaliação

“It’s good business,” says Vanessa Rossi, an authority

de línguas.

on China at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in

C) a importância de se entender sobre meteorologia para

London. “There’s big mutual benefit here.” Europe needs

falar inglês.

money; China needs markets.

D) as diferenças e as particularidades culturais no uso

NEWSWEEK, July 19, 2010, p. 6. (Adapted). de uma língua.

04. E) o conflito entre diferentes ideias e opiniões ao se

Segundo o texto, a China

comunicar em inglês.

A) aproveitou o momento da crise mundial e fez vários

investimentos no próprio país. Texto para a questão **02**

B) teve problemas econômicos similares aos dos países

européus, mas conseguiu superá-los. **Business cards**

C) hesitava em investir em países asiáticos e perdeu Business cards are cards bearing business information

boas oportunidades na região. about a company or individual. They are shared during

formal introductions as a convenience and a memory aid.

D) aumentou seus investimentos na Europa no ano

A business card typically includes the giver's name, passado.

company affiliation (usually with a logo) and contact

E) ressurgiu como potência mundial após vários anos de

information such as street addresses, telephone isolamento. number(s), fax number, e-mail addresses and website.

05. It can also include telex, bank account, tax code.

Afirma-se, no texto, que a Irlanda Traditionally many cards were simple black text on white

A) negocia com a China o desenvolvimento de um parque stock; today a professional business card will sometimes

industrial que trará benefícios à Europa e à própria include one or more aspects of striking visual design. China. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_card.

B) possui um plano de desenvolvimento que exige os Accessed: Aug.

6th, 2010. **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

investidores de pagamento de impostos. The text "Business cards" aims

C) enfrenta sérios problemas de desemprego, que já A) to entertain businessmen.

afetaram dez mil trabalhadores. B) to alert businessmen.

D) deseja fechar acordos que envolvam outros países da C) to criticise the use of cards in business.

União Europeia. D) to present information about business cards.

E) planeja as mudanças que pretende implementar E) to impose rules of creating business cards.

junto à Câmara Real de Negócios Internacionais, em

Londres. **GLOSSARY**

ENEM EXERCISES ● Arrested = preso(a) ● Cheat (verb) = colar, trapacear

Texto para a questão **01** (cheat – cheated – cheated)

● Failure = falha ● Grocery store = mercado, mercearia

The weather man



They say that the British love talking about the weather.

For other nationalities this can be a banal and boring subject

of conversation, something that people talk about when they have nothing else to say to each other. And yet the weather is a very important part of our lives. That at least is the opinion of Barry Gromett, press officer for The Met Office. This is located in Exeter, a pretty cathedral city in the south-west of England. Here employees – and computers – supply weather forecasts for much of the world. sxc

SPEAK UP, n. 275. ● Suitable =
adequado(a)

Editora Bernoulli **37 Frente A Módulo 16**

ANSWER KEY Text II

Consolidation 01. C

02. A

01. A) therefore

03. C

B) as if

C) both ... and 04. C

D) Although 05. A

E) however 06. B

F) even if

07. C

G) otherwise

08. D

H) because

09. B

Proposed Exercises 10. A

01. D

02. $\text{Soma} = 22 (2 + 4 + 16)$ Text III

03. E 01. D

04. I. C 02. A

II. C

03. B

05. B

04. D

06. B

05. C

07. D

08. B Text IV

09. E 01. C

10. A

02. E

11. C

03. B

12. D

04. D

Text I 05. A

01. B

02. A Enem Exercises

03. A 01. D

04. C 02. D

LIST OF REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION
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A P to accuse accused accused acusar to permit permitted permitted
permitir to allow allowed allowed permitir to persuade persuaded
persuaded persuadir to annoy annoyed annoyed incomodar to place
placed placed colocar to appear appeared appeared aparecer to prefer
preferred preferred preferir to arrange arranged arranged arranjar to
prevent prevented prevented evitar, impedir to avoid avoided avoided
evitar to pronounce pronounced pronounced pronunciar **B Q** to beg
begged begged suplicar to quarrel quarreled quarreled discutir, brigar
to behave behaved behaved comportar-se **R** to believe believed
believed acreditar to raise raised raised levantar to belong belonged
belonged pertencer to refuse refused refused recusar to betray
betrayed betrayed trair to reply replied replied responder to borrow
borrowed borrowed pedir emprestado **S** to breathe breathed breathed
respirar to seem seemed seemed parecer to bury buried buried
enterrar to shout shouted shouted gritar **C** to struggle struggled
struggled esforçar-se to care cared cared importar-se to succeed
succeeded succeeded ter sucesso to claim claimed claimed reivindicar
T to complain complained complained reclamar to taste tasted tasted
provar (alimentos, bebidas) **D W** to defeat defeated defeated derrotar
to warn warned warned advertir to delay delayed delayed atrasar to
waste wasted wasted desperdiçar to deny denied denied negar to
wonder wondered wondered querer saber, imaginar to deserve
deserved deserved merecer to wreck wrecked wrecked colidir, chocar

to desire desired desired desejar

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS to

distinguish distinguished distinguished distinguir

to drop dropped dropped derrubar

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

E

A

to encourage encouraged encouraged encorajar

to arise arose arisen surgir, erguer-se

to envy envied envied invejar

to awake awoke awoken despertar, acordar

to excuse excused excused desculpar

B

F

to be was, were been ser, estar

to fear feared feared temer

to bear bore born, borne suportar, dar à luz

to fetch fetched fetched ir buscar

to beat beat beaten bater, espancar

to fill filled filled encher

to become became become tornar-se

to fire fired fired despedir, disparar

to befall befell befallen acontecer

to frighten frightened frightened assustar

H to beget begot begotten, begot procriar, gerar to happen to begin
began begun começar, iniciar happened happened acontecer

to hate to behold beheld beheld contemplar hated hated odiar

to help to bend bent bent curvar, dobrar helped helped ajudar

to hurry to bet bet bet apostar hurried hurried apressar-se **I** to bid bid
bid oferecer, concorrer

to inhabit to bind bound bound unir, encadernar inhabited inhabited
habitar

to insult to bite bit bitten morder, engolir a isca insulted insulted
insultar

J to bleed bled bled sangrar, ter hemorragia

to joke to blow blew blown (as)soprar, estourar joked joked brincar

to jugde to break broke broken quebrar, romper jugded jugded julgar

to jump to breed bred bred procriar, reproduzir jumped jumped pular

K to bring brought brought trazer to knock knocked knocked bater to
broadcast broadcast broadcast irradiar, transmitir **L** to build built built
construir, edificar to land landed landed aterrisar to burst burst burst
arrebentar, estourar to laugh laughed laughed rir to buy bought
bought comprar **M C** to marry married married casar-se to cast cast
cast arremessar, lançar to murder murdered murdered matar to catch
caught caught pegar, capturar **O** to choose chose chosen escolher to
obey obeyed obeyed obedecer to cling clung clung aderir, segurar-se
to omit omitted omitted omitir to come came come vir to order
ordered ordered ordenar, pedir to cost cost cost custar to owe owed
owed dever to creep crept crept rastejar, engatinhar to own owned
owned ter, possuir to cut cut cut cortar, reduzir

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

D to ring rang rung tocar (campainha) to deal dealt dealt negociar, tratar to rise rose risen subir, erguer-se to dig dug dug cavar, cavoucar to run ran run correr, concorrer to do did done fazer S to draw drew drawn sacar, desenhá-lo to saw sawed sawn serrar to drink drank drunk beber to say said said dizer to drive drove driven dirigir, ir de carro to see saw seen ver, entender to dwell dwelt dwelt morar to seek sought sought procurar E to sell sold sold vender to eat ate eaten comer to send sent sent mandar, enviar F to set set set pôr, colocar, ajustar to fall fell fallen cair to shake shook shaken sacudir, tremar to feed fed fed alimentar, nutrir to shed shed shed derramar, deixar cair to feel felt felt sentir, sentir-se to shine shone shone brilhar, reluzir to fight fought fought lutar, batalhar to shoot shot shot atirar, alvejar to find found found achar, encontrar to show showed shown mostrar, exibir to flee fled fled fugir, escapar to shrink shrank shrunk encolher, contrair to fling flung flung arremessar to shut shut shut fechar, cerrar to fly flew flown voar, pilotar to sing sang sung cantar to forbid forbade forbidden proibir to sink sank sunk afundar, submergir to forget forgot forgotten esquecer to sit sat sat sentar to forgive forgave forgiven perdoar to slay slew slain matar, assassinar to freeze froze frozen congelar, paralisar to sleep slept slept dormir G to slide slid slid deslizar, escorregar to get got gotten, got obter, conseguir to sling slung slung atirar, arremessar to give gave given dar, conceder to speak spoke spoken falar to go went gone ir to spend spent spent gastar, passar (tempo) to grind ground ground moer to spin spun spun girar, rodopiar to grow grew grown crescer, cultivar to spit spit, spat spit, spat cuspir H to spread spread spread espalhar, difundir to have had had ter, beber, comer to spring sprang sprung saltar, pular to hear heard heard ouvir, escutar to stand stood stood ficar de pé, aguentar to hide hid hidden, hid esconder to steal stole stolen roubar, furtar to hit hit hit bater, ferir to stick stuck stuck cravar, fincar, enfiar to hold held held segurar to sting stung stung picar c/ ferrão (inseto) to hurt hurt hurt machucar, ferir to stink stank stunk cheirar mal, feder K to strike struck struck golpear, bater to keep kept kept guardar, manter to string strung strung encordoar, amarrar to know knew known saber, conhecer to strive strove striven esforçar-se, lutar to knell knelt

knelt ajoelhar-se to swear swore sworn jurar, prometer **L** to sweep swept swept varrer to lay laid laid pôr (ovos) to swim swam swum nadar to lead led led liderar, guiar to swing swang, swung swung balançar, alternar to leave left left deixar, partir **T** to lend lent lent dar emprestado to take took taken tomar, pegar, aceitar to let let let deixar, alugar to teach taught taught ensinar, dar aula to lie lay lain deitar(-se) to tear tore torn rasgar, despedaçar to lose lost lost perder, extraviar to tell told told contar (uma história) **M** to think thought thought pensar to make made made fazer, fabricar to throw threw thrown atirar, arremessar to mean meant meant significar to tread trod trodden pisar, trilhar, seguir to meet met met encontrar, conhecer **U O** to undergo underwent undergone submeter-se a, suportar to overcome overcame overcome superar to understand understood understood entender, compreender to overtake overtook overtaken alcançar, surpreender to uphold upheld upheld sustentar, apoiar **P** to upset upset upset perturbar, preocupar to pay paid paid pagar **W** to put put put colocar, pôr to wear wore worn vestir, usar, desgastar **Q** to win won won vencer, ganhar to quit quit quit abandonar, largar de to wind wound wound enrolar, dar corda **R** to write wrote written escrever, redigir to read read read ler to weep wept wept chorar to ride rode ridden andar, cavalgar